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Established 1837

Pakistan Revises Toll Estimate in Quake to 4,700

PATAN, Pakistan, Dec. 30 (AP).—The earthquake that hit northern Pakistan during the weekend killed an estimated 4,700 persons and injured about 15,000 in nine villages, rescue officials said today. They said the final casualty toll could be even higher when reports arrive from isolated regions north of here.

The villages were clustered about this community in the Karakoram Mountains, about 200 miles north of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad. The earthquake struck Saturday evening and tremors followed intermittently for 24 hours. First word of the disaster was brought out by runners.

The earthquake almost destroyed this village of 10,000, leaving hardly a home intact. Senior army officers taking part in rescue operations estimated that 500 inhabitants of Patan were dead and 2,000 injured.

Army rescue teams have been working around the clock treating the injured, pulling bodies from the wreckage and mounting a helicopter lift. Two field hospitals have been set up.

Because of the widespread damage to homes, many persons

have been sleeping in the open in temperatures that drop to near freezing at night.

Efforts to bring in more blankets and tents have been hampered because the Karakoram highway has been damaged along a 70-mile stretch.

A doctor, Aja Hassan, who was in Patan when the earthquake occurred, said:

"It was so strong it felt as if the mountains were going to shatter."

He said that his field hospital had treated about 500 persons and that the number was increasing as more and more persons from outlying regions came to the village with injured.

To obtain a clearer picture of the casualties and damage, the army has sent messengers on foot to isolated valleys to gather information. Persons living in the valleys have been told to take their injured to specific landing sites so they can be airlifted for treatment.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will come to Patan tomorrow on a tour of inspection. He has announced a relief fund of 1 million rupees (\$100,000).



Rescue worker carrying child through rubble of one of the villages hit by quake.

Seen as Setback for Kremlin

Brezhnev Calls Off Visit to Middle East

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev has indefinitely postponed his visit to Egypt, Syria and Iraq next month. It was officially announced today.

No immediate explanation was available here for the indefinite postponement, which amounts to cancellation in diplomatic terms, although several theories were advanced.

When at face value, it appeared that the Kremlin had accepted a setback in its new efforts to enhance the Soviet position in the Middle East and some Western diplomats here suggested that the unexpected postponement might signal new difficulties in Moscow's relations with Cairo.

However, this was challenged by a joint Soviet-Egyptian statement released here late tonight stating the winding up of a hasty three-day visit to Moscow by the Egyptian foreign minister and war minister.

The statement stressed the firm friendship between the two countries and reassured their joint pledge made here July 2-12 months ago to work for a resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East at an early date, with Palestinian participation.

In issuing the initial announcement, the official press agency said it did not explain why the Soviet Communist party leader's visit, which had been given great attention here, was put off little more than two weeks before it was to have begun.

There was some initial speculation here that ill health of Mr. Brezhnev might have caused the postponement. But this seemed rather unlikely, since the Soviet party chief met with Egyptian ministers yesterday and since Moscow would not have postponed the visit purely on medical grounds so far in advance.

It was not remarkable that Mr. Brezhnev's trips to Syria and Iraq were put off as well, since those visits were considered stopovers added to enhance the Soviet leader's itinerary. If Mr. Brezhnev visited Syria and Iraq while passing by Egypt, he might create new divisions in the region at a time when Moscow has been promoting Arab unity.

The postponement was announced less than two days after Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and newly appointed War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Ghamay suddenly appeared here for talks, catching even some Egyptian diplomats by surprise.

Their arrival was thought by Western diplomats to be connected to an undisclosed urgent message that Mr. Brezhnev sent President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on Thursday.

Yesterday, Mr. Fahmy and Gen. Ghamay were received by Mr. Brezhnev for brief private talks, at which the postponement of the summit trip now appears to have been discussed.

By this evening, a number of Western and other diplomats concluded that they still had no firm reading on why the trip was shelved. Egyptian diplomats could not be reached for comment.

In Cairo, Egyptian officials

declined all comment on the postponement, United Press International reported.

According to one theory advanced in Western diplomatic quarters here, Moscow put off Mr. Brezhnev's trip because it was piqued that Cairo had not given sufficient backing to a resumption of the Middle East peace talks at Geneva, which was thought to have been a Soviet condition laid down when Mr.

Brezhnev's visit was announced in October.

The Soviet Union has pushed Egypt to channel its negotiating efforts through the Geneva forum, where Moscow would best be able to have a voice in a settlement.

The Kremlin is understood to be upset that Mr. Sadat has recently wavered between the Soviet call for a new stage of

the Geneva conference and the step-by-step generally bilateral negotiations toward a settlement advocated by the United States through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Last July, Moscow put off a scheduled visit here by Mr. Fahmy because of apparent unhelpfulness with President Sadat's efforts at improving relations with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nicaragua Terrorists Free Hostages, Go to Cuba

MANAGUA, Dec. 30 (AP).—Terrorists released hostages today whom they had held for 60 hours and then were flown to Cuba with sympathizers freed from Nicaraguan jails.

The Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina said that the group arrived in Havana at 3:15 p.m. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Managua was with them to guarantee their safety.

Nicaraguan government reports said that there were 12 or 13

terrorists aboard the plane and 14 sympathizers. A National Guard officer at Managua airport said that the Mexican and Spanish ambassadors to Nicaragua and the Cuban minister to Managua also accompanied the terrorists to Cuba.

The flight occurred only a couple of hours after the broadcast of the terrorists' demand that six points be met before noon or they would begin shooting a hostage every 12 hours. The government had said that it would allow the hostages—at least 12 men—to be taken to Havana.

The Most Rev. Miguel Ovando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, was the first man to leave the house in which the hostages were held. He was followed by a man in plain clothes and a terrorist wearing a stocking mask and pointing a rifle.

The group, moving in single file, boarded a tourist bus for the 15-mile drive to Managua airport. They drove to the end of the runway, where the four-engine government-owned jet was waiting and, 10 minutes later, took off for Havana.

No details were available on whether the government met a \$5-million ransom demand. A source close to the negotiations said that the government agreed earlier to pay the ransom in small bills.

But, later, the terrorists made additional demands for salary increases for many workers, year-end salary bonuses and an end "to all repression" in Nicaragua.

The terrorists invaded a party for the American ambassador Friday night, killing the host, former cabinet minister Jose Maria Castillo, and two policemen. They took 30 persons prisoner, including prominent politicians, diplomats and businessmen, their wives, some children, servants and musicians. One of the guerrillas was reported to have been wounded.

The United States abstained in the vote, claiming that "no clear satisfaction" exists that the Castro government has stopped exporting revolution.

U.S. Ambassador Turner Shelton and his party had left shortly before the attack.

The terrorists, members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, made their demands to Archbishop Ovando y Bravo, who served as negotiator.

Those held hostage included Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello; the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, who is dean of the Washington diplomatic corps; the Nicaraguan ambassador to the UN, Guillermo Lang; and the mayor of Managua, Louis Valle Olvera.

"They treated us very well. They were nice and kind," Mr. Montiel Arguello said.

Gold Climbs To a Record, Then Retreats

PARIS, Dec. 30 (IFT).—The 41-year-old U.S. ban on the private ownership of gold ends tomorrow and European bullion markets are in turmoil, trying to anticipate what effect this will have on the gold market price.

The price hit a record \$197.30 an ounce this morning, but fell back later in the day. Details Page 7.

Major Shake-Up

3 More High Officials Of CIA Said to Resign

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Three more high-ranking officials of the Central Intelligence Agency resigned last week in a major shake-up of the agency's Counterintelligence Division, well-informed government sources said yesterday.

Their resignations, effective at tomorrow's close of the year, followed within a week that of James Angleton, the long-time CIA counterintelligence chief who has been linked to wide scale domestic spying in disclosures reported by The New York Times.

The government sources said the newly retired officers, whose resignations were accepted without objection by CIA director William Colby, are Raymond "Rocca" Mr. Angleton's chief deputy; William Hood, executive officer of the Counterintelligence Division; and Newton Miller, chief of operations.

In a related development, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said yesterday that he had received independent verification of the allegations of CIA domestic spying that were initially published in The Times (IFT, Dec. 23). The Ford administration has made no official denial or confirmation of the account.

"Accurate and Correct"

"I can say on the basis of the information I have, and I think it is very good information," Sen. Proxmire said on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" show, "that the stories and the allegations in The New York Times about the file of 10,000 names of people who had been under investigation by the CIA, the surveillance about the breaking and entering and about wiretaps, that these are accurate and correct."

The Times' initial report quoted well-placed government sources as saying that the intelligence agency had violated its charter during the late 1960s by mounting a vast, illegal intelligence operation against the anti-war movement and other dissident groups in the United States.

The Times yesterday quoted a former undercover CIA agent as saying that much of the spying against radicals had been conducted by members of the highly secret Domestic Operations Division of the CIA.

Authoritative intelligence sources acknowledged in interviews yesterday that Mr. Angleton's Counterintelligence Division had played a separate role from that of the Domestic Operations Division. Both divisions, the sources said, were found during a review last year to have operated illegally inside the United States.

It could not be learned whether Mr. Colby has initiated any punitive steps against officials of the Domestic Operations Division.

which has offices in more than a dozen cities in the United States.

Government sources did say, however, that the sudden resignation of the three remaining top deputies of the Counterintelligence Division was a direct result of a decision by Mr. Colby not to promote any of them after

Mr. Angleton's resignation. It was learned that Mr. Colby had informed the men, each of whom had CIA careers spanning more than two decades, that they were being transferred from counterintelligence work.

In a telephone interview today, Operations Chief Miller confirmed. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



U.S. District Judge John Sirica arriving at trial yesterday.

Told to Ignore Nixon's Pardon

Jury Gets Watergate Case After Instructions by Sirica

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica instructed the jury in the Watergate cover-up trial today to ignore the pardon granted Richard Nixon in considering the guilt or innocence of five of his former administration and campaign aides.

"Neither the pardon of former President Nixon, nor any other cases or extraneous matters should have any effect on your deliberations or your verdict," Judge Sirica said.

He repeatedly explained the cover-up charge as a conspiracy to "influence, obstruct and impede and corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct and impede, the due administration of justice in connection with the Watergate investigation and in connection with the trial of the original Watergate defendants."

Small Jury Room

The nine women and three men on the panel stepped into a small room off the courtroom to begin weighing the evidence against the defendants.

They are former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House aide H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, who was a lawyer for Mr. Nixon's re-election committee.

All are charged with conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the original Watergate break-in. All but Mr. Mardian are charged with obstruction of justice. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman also are charged with perjury.

On Mr. Haldeman's lap was a yellow legal pad identical to the kind on which he took notes throughout the trial and throughout his career as chief of staff in the White House. But he took few notes during Judge Sirica's instructions.

Mr. Mardian looked neither at the judge nor at the jury but wrote rapidly on a legal pad of his own.

2 Counts Dismissed

The judge informed the jury for the first time that he had dismissed two counts in the indictment which charged Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman with lying to FBI agents.

The case went to the jury on the 63d day of the trial and after they had heard testimony from more than 80 witnesses and had listened to 20 tapes including 28 of presidential conversations during Mr. Nixon's administration.

The trial was the climax of a scandal that forced Mr. Nixon to resign the presidency less than two years after he was re-elected by one of the largest margins in U.S. history.

The grand jury that returned the indictments March 1 also named Mr. Nixon as an undisclosed co-conspirator.

Judge Sirica instructed the jury that if it finds any one of the five defendants to have knowingly taken even a small part in the conspiracy, then that defendant must be found as guilty, as the four others.

On the other hand, Judge Sirica said, "I want to caution you that mere association with one or more conspirators without participation does not make one a member of a conspiracy."

Venezuela and Cuba Agree To Resume Relations, Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Venezuela re-established diplomatic relations with Cuba yesterday, becoming the 11th country in the Western Hemisphere to recognize the Fidel Castro regime.

The agreement was reached with an exchange of notes in New York between UN Ambassador Simon Alberto Consuegra of Venezuela and Ricardo Alarcon Quesada of Cuba, the Venezuelan Consul announced.

A communiqué issued after the signing ceremony said that relations will be resumed "in accordance with the unbreakable friendship... and mutual respect toward each other."

The communiqué said that the two countries will also resume trade relations and will exchange ambassadors at the "most convenient date."

Venezuela broke relations after a 1964 Organization of American States resolution called for an

economic and diplomatic boycott of Cuba.

Last month, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica declared that Cuba no longer presented the threat of revolution to the Americas that it did a decade ago. They called a meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Ecuador to consider lifting the sanctions.

The 12-3 vote with six abstentions fell two votes short of the two-thirds majority needed but it did prevent individual governments from restoring relations with Cuba.

The United States abstained in the vote, claiming that "no clear satisfaction" exists that the Castro government has stopped exporting revolution.

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END OF A REIGN—The last meeting of Sweden's Council of State headed by King Carl XVI Gustav was held yesterday at the Royal Palace in Stockholm. According to a new law, as of 1975 the Council will be headed by the Prime Minister. From left, Agriculture Minister Svante Lundkvist, Finance Minister Gunnar Ekland, Prime Minister Olof Palme, Prince Bertil and King Carl XVI Gustav.

Escape From Debts Is Seen Behind Stonehouse's 'Death'

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Dec. 30 (WFP)—Debt drove John Stonehouse, a former cabinet minister, to stage his drowning and start a new life under an assumed name in Australia, authorities here said.

Today, two government agencies disclosed that they are looking into the affairs of the Labor party member of Parliament. Detectives are checking the books of several of Mr. Stonehouse's companies. Inspectors from the Department of Trade with wider powers to question witnesses and examine records, are examining a bank and other concerns.

Since he vanished from a Miami Beach hotel Nov. 30, he has inspired a rash of theories. He was linked to gangsters, Czechoslovak intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. But the prosaic explanation of money woes is now accepted by knowledgeable sources here as his motive.

Message to Wilson

After his unmasking by the police in Melbourne, Mr. Stonehouse sent a telegram to Prime Minister Harold Wilson in which he said that he had run away because of "incalculable pressures being put on me, particularly in my business activities and various attempts at blackmail."

The word "blackmail" was taken to be a description of his creditors' efforts to collect debts. Mrs. Sheila Buckley, his personal secretary, has suggested that "bullying" is more accurate. It fits, she said, his "business man" who "tried to take advantage of his position as an MP."

Mr. Stonehouse himself told the press that business associates threatened his political career by demanding that he make good on loans and deals he had undertaken.

The exact size of these debts is not known but investigators have made a preliminary estimate of more than \$600,000. Peter Collaro, a former executive in one of the many firms set up by Mr. Stonehouse, has said that the MP is "bound to be declared bankrupt."

Until last summer, Mr. Collaro ran Global Inter, Mr. Stonehouse's export-import concern. He translates "blackmail" to mean "a former executive in one of the many firms set up by Mr. Stonehouse, has said that the MP is 'bound to be declared bankrupt.'"

Mr. Stonehouse had directed Britain's post office, served as minister of posts and telecommunications in an earlier Labor government and was also an unsuccessful entrepreneur. His first

Reports of Talks With Palestinians Denied by Israel

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Israel today denied reports that its officials had secret meetings with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization to discuss the prospects of negotiations.

"No such meetings have taken place in Paris or anywhere else," an official Foreign Ministry communiqué said. Reports in Newsweek magazine and the newspaper Maariv. The communiqué called reports of the meeting "entirely unfounded."

[The FLO office in Paris also denied the reports, AP reported.] Meanwhile, news reports here said that Israel has appointed one of its leading atomic scientists to the strategic planning division of the Defense Ministry and plans to name another nuclear scientist as an adviser.

The Jerusalem Post said that Sanda Amiel, a nuclear physicist and a senior staff member at the Nahal Sorek experimental nuclear research facility, would serve in the office of Yehoshafat Harkabi, assistant in charge for strategic policy.

The Post also said Dr. Yuval Neeman, president of Tel Aviv University and physicist, would be named as a senior adviser to the Defense Ministry.

Papadopoulos Is Accused of High Treason

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Five leaders of the 1967 army coup, including ex-dictator George Papadopoulos, were officially charged yesterday with high treason and insurrection.

The IRA proposals were said to include the confinement of the 16,000 British troops to barracks, a British commitment to withdraw them altogether from Northern Ireland and an end to internment—the jailing of suspects without charge.

IRA sources asked that the British immediately release between 100 and 200 detainees from Maze prison, as a token gesture.

Britain's position has been that, before initiating any such move, it needed further indications that the IRA is ready to make peace.

Dublin Refrains Riots

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Ireland's Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave today described as "ridiculous" a demand by inmates at the Portlaoise maximum-security prison that prisoners be segregated.

Troops and police firing rubber bullets last night ended a six-hour revolt by 140 prisoners.

One of the demands of the IRA's Provisional wing was the removal of eight prisoners who were members of the less militant Official wing of the IRA. Mr. Cosgrave said: "It is ridiculous for any group of prisoners to seek to dictate where the state shall imprison men convicted of serious offenses."

Mrs. Gandhi Sees Aid Duty Of Rich Lands

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assailed wealthy nations today, saying that the affluent had an "obligation" to assist poor countries such as India.

"It is not a new form of arrogance for affluent nations to regard the poorer nations as an improvident species whose numbers are a threat to their own standard of living," Mrs. Gandhi said in a speech before nearly 600 delegates at an international law conference here.

The world's resources must be developed to make equitable distribution possible, she said. "An obligation rests on the haves to generate confidence among the have-nots."

Mrs. Gandhi's speech reflected the public stance of Indian officials and newspapers that Western nations are essentially wasteful and are consuming too much food at the expense of poorer nations.

Discussing the "obligation" of wealthy nations to the poor, Mrs. Gandhi said: "In order to achieve greater mutual confidence, perhaps a new approach to foreign investments is indicated, in which investments abroad are regarded as a service to the recipient community rather than as an enterprise where profits and their repatriation must be secured at all cost."

Soviet-Indian Trade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will supply India with 4 million tons of kerosene and 200,000 tons of diesel oil in 1975, it was announced here today.

The Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, I.T. Grishin, told newsmen here that payments would continue to be made in rupees under the 1975 trade protocol. Next year's trade was expected to be a record 7.8 billion rupees (\$80 million), he said.

He said the Soviet Union had supplied India in 1974 with 1 million tons of kerosene and 100,000 tons of diesel oil.

Bomb in Tehran Car Kills a Police Officer

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (AP)—A police officer was killed and his daughter critically injured today when a bomb exploded in his car, a government spokesman said.

It was the first guerrilla action in several months. The Topomars guerrillas suffered a major setback when about 200 were killed in battles with security units or executed by firing squads.

Touré Re-Elected

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sékou Touré, President of Guinea since it gained independence in 1958, was re-elected yesterday with 100 per cent of the votes, Radio Conakry said in a broadcast monitored here.

Britain Seeks Extension of Truce by IRA

Rees, Clerics Meet; Boy, 17, Is Killed

BELFAST, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Merlyn Rees, the British state secretary in charge of Northern Ireland's administration, met today with leaders of the province's four major churches—Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Methodist—to discuss ways of winning an extension of the Irish Republican Army's holiday cease-fire. The outcome was not disclosed.

The IRA's 11-day cease-fire, due to end in three days, has been the longest period of peace in five years of warfare among Catholics, Protestants and security forces.

The truce was interrupted today when gunmen killed a 17-year-old boy. The youth was shot in the head in a field in a Protestant area five miles north of Belfast, police said. He was the 1,143rd person slain in five years.

Peace Proposals

After secret negotiations with four Protestant churchmen, the IRA had announced the truce, "on the understanding" that it would evoke a positive response from Britain on IRA proposals for a permanent peace.

The IRA proposals were said to include the confinement of the 16,000 British troops to barracks, a British commitment to withdraw them altogether from Northern Ireland and an end to internment—the jailing of suspects without charge.

IRA sources asked that the British immediately release between 100 and 200 detainees from Maze prison, as a token gesture.

Britain's position has been that, before initiating any such move, it needed further indications that the IRA is ready to make peace.

Dublin Refrains Riots

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Ireland's Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave today described as "ridiculous" a demand by inmates at the Portlaoise maximum-security prison that prisoners be segregated.

Troops and police firing rubber bullets last night ended a six-hour revolt by 140 prisoners.

One of the demands of the IRA's Provisional wing was the removal of eight prisoners who were members of the less militant Official wing of the IRA. Mr. Cosgrave said: "It is ridiculous for any group of prisoners to seek to dictate where the state shall imprison men convicted of serious offenses."

Mrs. Gandhi Sees Aid Duty Of Rich Lands

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assailed wealthy nations today, saying that the affluent had an "obligation" to assist poor countries such as India.

"It is not a new form of arrogance for affluent nations to regard the poorer nations as an improvident species whose numbers are a threat to their own standard of living," Mrs. Gandhi said in a speech before nearly 600 delegates at an international law conference here.

The world's resources must be developed to make equitable distribution possible, she said. "An obligation rests on the haves to generate confidence among the have-nots."

Mrs. Gandhi's speech reflected the public stance of Indian officials and newspapers that Western nations are essentially wasteful and are consuming too much food at the expense of poorer nations.

Discussing the "obligation" of wealthy nations to the poor, Mrs. Gandhi said: "In order to achieve greater mutual confidence, perhaps a new approach to foreign investments is indicated, in which investments abroad are regarded as a service to the recipient community rather than as an enterprise where profits and their repatriation must be secured at all cost."

Soviet-Indian Trade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will supply India with 4 million tons of kerosene and 200,000 tons of diesel oil in 1975, it was announced here today.

The Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, I.T. Grishin, told newsmen here that payments would continue to be made in rupees under the 1975 trade protocol. Next year's trade was expected to be a record 7.8 billion rupees (\$80 million), he said.

He said the Soviet Union had supplied India in 1974 with 1 million tons of kerosene and 100,000 tons of diesel oil.

Bomb in Tehran Car Kills a Police Officer

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (AP)—A police officer was killed and his daughter critically injured today when a bomb exploded in his car, a government spokesman said.

It was the first guerrilla action in several months. The Topomars guerrillas suffered a major setback when about 200 were killed in battles with security units or executed by firing squads.

Touré Re-Elected

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sékou Touré, President of Guinea since it gained independence in 1958, was re-elected yesterday with 100 per cent of the votes, Radio Conakry said in a broadcast monitored here.



THAT'S ALL THERE IS—Last-minute shoppers for New Year's trees at one Moscow store found only these scrawny ones left. Sign above store entrance says "New Year Bazaar."

Many Russians Unable to 'Spruce Up' Holiday

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI)—

Muscovites made a last-minute rush on stores today in a search for fir trees for celebration of the New Year. Many were disappointed—finding that the good ones had been sold and only scrawny, stick-like trees were left.

After the 1917 Revolution, Communist authorities switched the official day of celebrating Christmas to New Year's. With the change went all the traditional Christmas trappings, including decorated fir trees.

Those who venture into the country to cut down trees themselves risk fines of up to 50 rubles (\$88.50).

Leningradskaya Pravda said that police roadblocks set up to catch poachers netted 2,000 of them in Leningrad this year.

The newspaper said that only 400,000 trees were available in the city of 4.3 million inhabitants.

Environmentalists urged citizens to use only one or two branches of a fir tree to make a "New Year's composition."

"Such bouquets can create a good mood and take the place of a fir tree in a small apartment," Leningradskaya Pravda quoted a conservationist as saying.

As with many other things in the Soviet economy, they are known as "deficit items"—which means that they are hard to get.

The smart shoppers usually line up a source—legal or otherwise—well in advance of the holiday.

Slipping a bottle of vodka or a couple of rubles to a truck driver or tree salesman insures, in most cases, the reservation of a good tree.

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ax-Boost Idea Regarded as Dead.

Ford Seen Asking Congress for Tax Cut to Spur Economy

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—The strongest indication yet that President Ford will ask Congress for a tax cut to stimulate the economy came yesterday when a high administration official conceded that the President's October proposal for a 5 percent boost is dead.

The President has been under strong pressure from some elements of business and labor, as well as from some members of Congress in both parties, to support a sizable tax cut as an anti-recession weapon.

Mr. Ford has resisted the pressure on the grounds that a too-quick shift from a policy of fighting inflation to a policy of fighting recession would be tantamount to the long-run fight to achieve economic stability.

In an interview last week the President said his "tilt" now was more toward fighting recession than fighting inflation.

He declared in October that inflation was the No. 1 economic problem and he asked Congress for a 5-percent surtax on mid-

dle and upper incomes to raise an additional \$5 billion to pay for measures to help those hurt most severely by loss of jobs.

Congress never seriously considered the proposal for a 5-percent surtax and it has been obvious for some weeks that the proposal was dead. But the administration official has previously conceded it.

A Dead Issue

Yesterday, an official who worked with Mr. Ford closely said that the issue was dead but that some other parts of the October economic package would be resubmitted in the President's State of the Union message Jan. 20.

The President has made it clear in a number of recent comments that he intends to make bold proposals affecting energy and the economy when he addresses a joint session of Congress next month.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said this week that in meetings with his advisers Mr. Ford expressed chagrin over the size of the budget deficit that may be "unavoidable" in fiscal 1975, which ends June 30, and in fiscal 1976.

That is one reason he has hitherto opposed a tax cut to stimulate new economic growth. But some economists have told him the recession could get much worse without some form of tax relief.

If the President is against a surtax and is prepared to ask for basic economic reforms, a tax cut, whether large or small, appears to be the major course he will have to take.

Spending Is the Key

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—The continuing growth of federal spending threatens to cut the size of any anti-recession tax reduction that President Ford might propose to Congress next month, according to high administration officials.

There is mounting support among the President's advisers for a tax reduction to spur the economy. "There are few people left who feel that stimulus for the economy is not required," an official said.

But a major constraint on tax reduction is the size of the budget deficit that will exist even before a new stimulative move. This deficit, possibly exceeding \$30 billion, partly reflects the impact of the recession in reducing receipts, but it also partly reflects the upward surge of spending.

The spending total in the budget may well exceed \$340 billion, although the final figures have not yet been decided. This compares with a probable total of about \$310 billion in the current fiscal year and \$268.4 billion in the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Undesirable Stimulus

"We're getting stimulus—undesirable stimulus—from my point of view—from the spending side of the budget," another high official said. "We simply cannot say that we've got spending under control."

The size of a proposed income-tax reduction will depend not only on the final spending total that the President decides upon but also upon any new energy tax that he may want to adopt. If, for example, he were to impose a new fee on oil imports (which he could do without an act of Congress), the resulting receipts would make possible a much larger income tax reduction than would be the case without the new fee. The same would be true for a gasoline tax increase, which would require an act of Congress and which the President has said he continues to oppose.

In any case, if a new energy tax or fee is adopted, the income tax reduction could be large even in the face of the continued rapid growth of budget outlays.

N.H. Two-Vote Senate Winner Given Head Start on Seniority

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 30 (AP).—Gov. Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire today appointed Rep. Louis Wyman to succeed Sen. Norris Cotton when the senator resigns tomorrow.

Rep. Wyman, a Republican five-term member of Congress, was recently declared the winner of New Hampshire's Senate race by the State Ballot Law Commission by a margin of two votes.

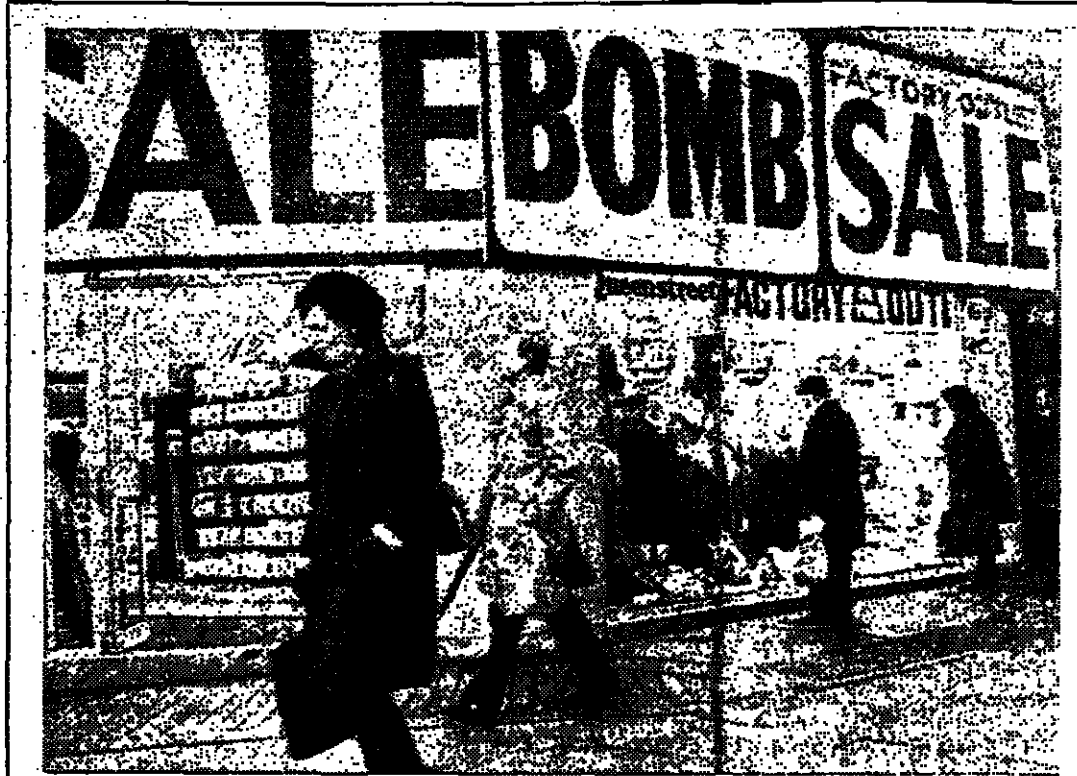
His opponent, John Durkin, appealed directly to the U.S. Senate today to be seated in the next Congress. He asked the Senate Rules Committee to recommend a reversal of the State Ballot Law Commission decision.

By taking the oath of office immediately upon the effectiveness of Sen. Cotton's resignation, Sen.-elect Wyman will have seniority over all members of the Senate who take the oath thereafter," Gov. Thomson said.

Gov. Thomson, a Republican, said that he was acting in the best interests of the people of New Hampshire and that he would have appointed Mr. Wyman's Democratic opponent if Mr. Durkin had won the election.

Rep. Wyman led in initial returns from the Nov. 5 election but Mr. Durkin was declared the winner in a recount. The decision was reversed again by the State Ballot Law Commission. Final official figures gave Rep. Wyman 110,926 votes to 110,894 for Mr. Durkin.

Sen. Cotton did not seek re-election and was one of several senators to announce retirement only days before their terms expire. The early retirement makes them eligible for extra pension benefits and allows their successors to be appointed early to gain seniority.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES—A men's store, opposite bomb-damaged Selfridges department store in London's Oxford Street, was one of many to start the traditional January sales early this season. The early sales are starting on the Continent, too.

Among Western Allies, Japan

Inflation Cuts Into 'Real' Spending on Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Inflation is beginning to slow the steady growth in defense budgets of the Western allies and Japan, although not yet to the damaging degree that had been feared by defense planners of the United States.

Most of the allies are still increasing their defense budgets sufficiently to keep pace with inflation. But some, such as Britain, Canada and Italy, are facing cutbacks.

Hardest hit by inflation has been the United States, which is carrying the largest defense burden in the Western alliance. The Pentagon has been projecting a \$1.7-billion increase this fiscal year in the purchasing power of the defense budget. Because of inflation, it now appears there will be a \$5-billion reduction in what Pentagon planners term "the real program value" of the defense budget.

These trends emerged from a country-by-country survey by The New York Times on the impact of inflation on the defense budgets of the major allies of the United States. They are supported by internal studies carried out by the Defense Department.

Thus far, the trends do not support gloomy projections of Pentagon officials that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is being driven to "unilateral disarmament" by inflation. But it is a long-term prospect that continues to haunt Pentagon officials as they contemplate the relative military efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States and worry that inflation and recession may cause some allies to cut back.

A 2d-Class Power

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has been warning that continuation of present trends could turn the United States into a "second-class power" because of the erosive effect of inflation.

What particularly concerns Mr. Schlesinger is the relative decline of the American defense budget, while that of the Soviet Union has been increasing.

From the late 1950s to 1970, according to studies by the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. defense program exceeded the Soviet Union's. But, since 1970, the Soviet program has exceeded that of the United States, according to CIA estimates. In recent years Soviet defense spending is estimated to be increasing at 3 percent to 5 percent annually.

Meanwhile, American defense spending—as measured in "con-

stant dollars," or dollars discounted for inflation—has been declining. In "constant dollars," the present budget of \$84 billion is more than \$8 billion below the 1964 budget—before the Vietnam buildup began.

Needs \$10 Billion

Nor does it appear that this relative downward trend is likely to be reversed soon. The Defense Department estimates that it would need an additional \$10 billion to offset the loss of its purchasing power caused by inflation in the last year or so. In next year's defense budget, which is in the final stages of preparation, it is now expected that the Defense Department will be given only about a \$3-billion "inflationary offset"—meaning the Pentagon will have to "swallow inflation" by cutting back by \$7 billion on purchases of weapons and equipment.

As for the major allies, the impact of inflation has not been as severe, in part because they generally devote less of their resources to defense than does the United States. The United States spends about 6 percent of its gross national product for defense. The European allies generally spend around 3 percent.

The discrepancy has led to constant prodding by the United States for the European allies to "share the burden." Until double-digit inflation beset the Western world in late 1973, the prodding was partly successful.

From 1970 to 1973, the largest European allies—West Germany, France, Britain and Italy—as well as Japan, showed increases in "real" defense spending. Inflation, however, is now making inroads.

West Germany, which has the lowest inflation rate among the European allies, is likely to maintain or increase its defense effort. France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway are also expected to increase their defense budgets sufficiently to keep pace with inflation.

Britain and Italy, both facing serious economic problems, are reducing their defense programs this year. Japan, after three years of large increases in defense spending, will make a reduction this year.

Following are the trends in individual countries as determined in The New York Times survey and studies prepared by the Defense Department.

West Germany

The Bonn defense budget in recent years has been increasing at a rate of 8.3 percent a year, less than the 10 percent increase of German defense officials, to offset the 6.8-percent inflation rate.

Officials acknowledge, however, that inflation is eroding the real value of the defense budget, which will total \$11.26 billion this year.

France

The recently approved defense budget for the coming year will total about \$4.7 billion—a 13-percent increase over this year.

Although inflation is running at about 16 percent, French officials believe the increased defense budget will at least keep up with inflation and probably result in a small "real" increase in the military program.

Italy

The defense budget next year will be increased to \$4.6 billion, about double the level in 1970.

Despite the steady annual increases, the defense budget is not keeping pace with inflation. "It is now running about 30 percent, and the result is a real reduction in defense spending."

Britain

Through 1973, the defense budget rose about 3 percent more a year than did inflation. Starting this year, this trend was reversed, as large cuts were made in planned programs.

With inflation running at 14.5 percent, these cuts virtually guaranteed a reduction in "real" defense spending. In addition, the Labor government has proposed an \$11.2-billion cut in de-

fense spending to be achieved over a period of 10 years.

Canada

A government policy of a 7-percent annual increase in the defense budget has been insufficient to keep pace with inflation, with the result that the Canadian defense forces have been caught in a severe budgetary squeeze. Manpower is below authorized levels and air and sea operations have been curtailed for economy.

The government was forced recently to provide an additional \$350 million for the military, raising the defense budget to \$2.8 billion next year.

Japan

Defense spending for next year probably will be 16 percent to 18 percent over this year's \$3.5-billion budget, but the increase will not come close to matching inflation. Most of the increase will go for higher military pay. Japan's five-year defense plan, which was supposed to cost \$15 billion between 1972 and 1976, is now estimated at twice that.

Civilian Ferry Hits Mine in Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—A civilian ferry hit a mine in a Mekong Delta canal and the explosion killed 22 persons and wounded 23, military spokesmen said today.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said the incident occurred late last Saturday afternoon. The report reached Saigon today.

It was South Vietnam's worst civilian war incident since 34 school children were killed on March 9 when a Communist-made mortar shell hit a primary school at Cai Lay, 36 miles southwest of Saigon.

Government officials said the ferry was transporting civilians along a major inland waterway called Canal 12 when it hit the mine.

All the dead and wounded were civilians, they said. Spokesmen

said the mine was laid by Communist troops.

Canal 12 runs through Kien Tuong Province. The explosion occurred six miles southeast of Moc Hoa, a provincial capital 52 miles west of Saigon.

On Vietnam battlefields, the level of combat dropped yesterday to the lowest point since the beginning of the current Communist upsurge of attacks, the Saigon command said today.

Spokesmen reported 106 attacks yesterday and early today, the lowest number in any 24-hour period since Dec. 6, when they reported 91.

Westerners Safe in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 30 (AP).—Nineteen American civilians who were in Ban Houei Sai when rebellious Laotian troops took over the Mekong River town in northwest Laos six days ago arrived safely in Vientiane today.

Jack Zurst, who is in charge of the U.S. Agency for International Development's program in the Ban Houei Sai area, said they left because of a "total breakdown in law and order."

"We didn't want to leave our (Laotian) friends, but it became very evident this morning that we could not stay," Mr. Zurst said.

The Americans, an Italian missionary and a Briton crossed the Mekong River to the Thai border town of Chiang Khong and were flown from there to Vientiane, 250 miles to the southeast.

22 Die in South Vietnam

One of the freed Americans was carried off the plane on a stretcher and taken to a hospital. But U.S. Embassy officials said he had not been hurt by the rebels. They explained that he was in a hospital in Ban Houei Sai recovering from injuries suffered in a motorcycle accident when the rebels took over the town.

The others appeared to be in good condition.

Italian Doctors Strike

ROME, Dec. 30 (AP).—About 40,000 physicians of the national health service went on a 48-hour strike today to protest laws that the strikers said were blocking discussion of a new labor contract and reform of the health service. During the strike, doctors will carry out only urgent visits.

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Competition for Nurses Rising in U.S.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30 (AP).—

spitals in many areas of the United States are waging recruitment wars with the lure of higher salaries, more benefits and even a furniture for experienced nurses and promising graduates.

Hospitals are, in effect, phoning nurses from each other. We're not solving the problem this way. We are just shifting the burden," said John Turck of Hospital Council of the Milwaukee area.

There is generally not a shortage of nurses, says Powell of the American Nurses Association said in Kansas City. "But there is maldistribution creating shortages in various areas."

Rural Shortages

She said nurses, as well as doctors, are in the greatest demand in rural areas. But spitals in such cities as New York, Boston and San Francisco are high stakes in recruiting wars.

"I know in New York some spitals rent out whole floors of apartment buildings and then buy a furniture for nurses who want to live there," she said.

Hospitals in Milwaukee, pay 14 dine nursing graduates, pay nurses to nurses who line up and advertise jobs in newspapers, on radio and television and even on billboards. But nursing schools throughout the country are turning out more graduates than ever. At the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, for instance, nursing students compete in a lottery to determine who gets to take required courses each semester.

Thelma Mandler, a statistician in the nurses association, said a shortage is most apparent in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states where some units have fewer than 40 nurses per 100,000 population.

"Nationally, the average is out 280 nurses per 100,000 population," she said. "The new upland states have the highest percentage with 596 for every 1,000."

Cooter Dies at Site of Sri Lanka Crash

COLOMBO, Dec. 30 (AP).—

the crash of the Dutch DC-8-41 into Sri Lanka's Seven Sisters Mountains Dec. 4 has killed its 192nd victim.

The police said today that a pilot trying to reach part of a wreck fell to his death in an inaccessible ravine.



Philippines

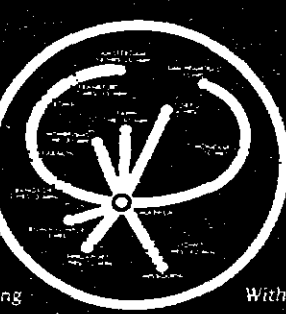
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Scientists to Discuss Whether to Go On

The Dangers of Crossing a Genetics Frontier

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (WP).—Scientists from around the world will meet in California in February to discuss how they can carry on a form of genetic research that holds great promise for mankind but is so potentially dangerous that it could bring about incurable diseases and increases in cancer.

This is believed to be the first time that scientists have come together voluntarily to see if they should continue their work.

Scientists from the Soviet Union and China have been invited to the meeting, which is being financed by the National Cancer Institute and is sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences.

Invitations went out only recently, and there has been little chance to receive acceptances.

The research in question is on the frontier of the new science of genetics—the creation of genetic hybrids. It involves the transfer of the molecules of heredity, known as DNA (de-

oxyribonucleic acid), from animals into bacteria, where they can grow rapidly.

This research, Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said, "holds the promise of generating new ways of making therapeutic compounds such as insulin."

"New strains"

"It might also be used to modify bacteria so that new strains would be developed, which would turn nitrogen from the atmosphere into plant food," he said.

But the research also carries great potential dangers—so much so, in fact, that a committee of the National Academy of Sciences called in July for a temporary halt to research in recombinant DNA molecules (genetic hybrids) until the extent of the possible biohazards could be determined.

"This research could create new forms of unstable infections if the DNA causes bacteria to become resistant to antibiotic drugs or if they form new types of poisonous substances."

One of the big worries, the National Academy of Sciences committee said, is that "the genetically hybrid molecules are grown in a bacterium called *Escherichia coli* (E. coli), which is commonly found in the human digestive tract."

"Unpredictable Effects" "Thus," the committee said, "new DNA elements introduced into E. coli might possibly become widely disseminated among human bacterial, plant or animal populations with unpredictable effects."

Moreover, the committee's research, the committee—made up of the leading researchers in the field and headed by Paul Berg of Stanford University—called for an international meeting on the problem.

Prof. Berg, who is planning the February meeting with five other scientists, said the four-day closed session is designed "to evaluate" the extent of the risk and what to do about it.

"It's a fact-finding meeting," he said. "We want to find out where we are going, should we go there and can we get there safely."

Among the people invited are geneticists, molecular biologists, representatives of agencies that give grants, pharmaceutical companies, science administrators, lawyers, physicians and epidemiologists (specialists in tracking diseases).

The meeting is scheduled for Feb. 24-27 at the Asilomar Conference Center, 135 miles south of San Francisco.



REPORTEDLY A RECORD—Fourteen kittens were born to Bluebell, a Persian cat, owned by Elenore Dawson of Wellington, South Africa, who is looking for foster mothers to help Bluebell, who, Mrs. Dawson says, can only cope with six.

But It's Still Too Cold for Colds

Summer Breaks the Ice in Antarctica

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT).—There is a cheerful bustle of coming and going in Antarctica these days, suggestive both of the beginning of a new college year and of a destroyer's arrival in port after a long, hard cruise.

It is the time of midsummer change, when bearded men in filthy red or green parkas leave their winter warrens for the outer world, to be replaced by a startlingly young-looking batch of scientists, technicians, contractors, pilots and administrators. Some senior administrators and researchers are still in their 20s.

As cracks widen in the Ross Sea ice and snow turns to slush under 24-hour-a-day sunlight, penguins, skuas, seals, husky dogs and people grow frisky. Such serious matters as survival and research are momentarily put aside.

A few older hands continue to raise eyebrows at the presence of women in Antarctica again. This year the American community will include 12 women among the several thousand men staying for varying periods.

Those leaving after 10 months' isolation, darkness and temperatures ranging from more than 100 degrees below zero Fahrenheit seem eager to rejoin families and friends in the "real world." The new arrivals at inaccessible McMurdo station seem equally happy to have joined an exclusive community.

Despite the summer sun, the temperature at McMurdo station

rarely rises above 40 degrees. The summer temperatures at the South Pole are brisker still, hovering around 10 below zero. The lowest temperature recorded on earth, 128.9 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, was experienced on Aug. 24, 1960, at the Soviet Union's Vostok Station, in eastern Antarctica.

Scientists studying the 5,000 seals living on and under the ice of McMurdo Sound are assisted

by such gadgets as underwater television and by radio transmitters attached to the animals' flippers that emit signals during mating.

Seals are counted frequently—they are all counted once a week—and to pacify them while blood samples are taken or tags are attached to flippers, bags are thrown over their heads.

Attaching the bags usually involves a brief struggle, although the seals seem to like human beings. There are always volunteer office workers, cooks and others to do the work. They say it is like roping calves at a rodeo.

F.R.B. Godolphin Dies; Classicist, Dean at Princeton

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Francis R. B. Godolphin, 71, former dean and professor of classics at Princeton College, died yesterday in Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. Godolphin served on the Princeton faculty from 1927 until his retirement in 1970. He became dean of the college in 1945 after serving in World War II with the Marine Corps in the Pacific and rising to captain. He was dean until 1955.

He directed the Princeton program for returning servicemen and had been chairman of the university council on athletics. He taught classics at New York University and the New Jersey College for Women before joining the Princeton faculty. He had edited "The Greek Historians," "The Greek Poets" and "Great Classical Myths."

Julia McCarthy

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP).—Julia McCarthy, 77, New York Daily News society writer who wrote under her own name or that of Nancy Randolph, died yesterday after a brief illness. She retired Jan. 1, 1973, after almost 30 years with the News.

Bob Custer

TORRANCE, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP).—Bob Custer, 76, silent movie cowboy whose real name was Raymond Glenn, died Friday. He made more than 100 feature films, including "Law of the Mounted," "The Last Roundup," "Riders of the Big Grange" and "Code of the West." He retired from the motion picture field in the late 1930s.

George H. Earle

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Dec. 30 (AP).—George H. Earle, 84, former governor of Pennsylvania and a diplomat, died today. Mr. Earle, a Navy commander in World War I, was elected Pennsylvania's 32d governor in 1934.

Portugal Shifts Power in Islands Of Cape Verde

LISBON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Portugal transferred power over its Atlantic Cape Verde Islands today to a transitional government, including members of the ruling party in nearby Guinea-Bissau.

A brief ceremony was held in the Portuguese governor's palace at Cidade da Praia, the islands' capital. The transitional government will rule the islands, situated off the West African coast, until full independence on July 5.

The transitional government, headed by Portuguese High Commissioner Vicente Almeida (Dec. 30), consists of two other Portuguese ministers and three to be appointed by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

No other groups are represented in the transitional government which means that the Cape Verde Islands almost certainly are going to be linked eventually in a political union with Guinea-Bissau.

Spinola Angered

LISBON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Former President Antonio de Spínola broke a three-month silence today to call a brigadier general a liar. Gen. Spínola challenged a statement by Brig. Gen. Otelo Carvalho, who said that Gen. Spínola had once threatened to ask former U.S. President Richard Nixon to send American troops to Mozambique.

As Pressures for Change Grow

Coalition by Schmidt, Strauss Is Forecast in West Germany

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Dec. 30.—The possibility of a major change in the West German governing coalition in the next few months is beginning to affect the political scene here.

Predictions of what may happen vary. They range from early national elections to an all-party government of national unity to face the world economic crisis.

A leading pundit, who predicted Chancellor Willy Brandt's downfall seven months ago, has a new one: Mr. Brandt's successor, Helmut Schmidt, will discard his querulous junior partners in the present government, the Free Democratic party.

In their place, he will install Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian wing of the opposition.

Public Position

The leaders of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party and the Free Democrats continue to insist publicly that the present coalition is sound, at least up to the scheduled national elections in 1976.

But pressures for a change are unquestionably growing, both in the governing parties and in the opposition.

After a series of disastrous state elections, the Free Democrats—the junior coalition partners—are once again struggling for existence. If present trends continue, which is likely in the worsening economic situation, with high unemployment and business failures, the FDP could be wiped out in the next national poll.

To prevent this, the party is increasingly inclined to dissociate itself from Mr. Schmidt's SPD. There are six more state elections coming up and the FDP is not ruling out future coalitions on the state level with the Christian Democratic Union.

Worse yet for Mr. Schmidt, the FDP is taking a tougher line within the present coalition. In recent weeks, sharp differences have come to the surface on how to handle the recession and over

© Los Angeles Times

Battle Over Indian Idol Stirs Art World, Courts, Diplomats

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—A battle for ownership of the Nataraja, a bronze idol from India, bought for \$1 million in 1973 by the Norton Simon Foundation, has spread to three continents, involving lawsuits in London, Los Angeles and New York, engaging Scotland Yard and the U.S. Customs Bureau.

In an intensive search for the sculpture and provoking a verbal attack by Mr. Simon on the intervention of Daniel Moynihan, the retiring ambassador to India.

The battle is stirring important questions about controlling the international traffic in cultural artifacts, a step urged by a UNESCO treaty convention adopted in 1970 and signed, but not yet legally implemented, by the United States.

In a \$2.5-million suit filed this month against Mr. Simon, his two foundations and Ben Heller, the New York dealer who sold the sculpture to him, the government of India claims title to the 10th-century bronze, allegedly stolen from a temple in the state of Madras and illegally exported.

Because the Nataraja is now in London, in the hands of a restorer, Anna Florentina, a suit was also filed in that city to prevent its transfer or movement.

Intimidation Charged Mr. Simon said the suit represents "a form of intimidation" to which he will not submit. "I'm sympathetic to their needs, and if they can prove it's their property, they'll get it back," he said of the Indian government. "Even if they don't prove ownership, which I don't think they will, I'm still willing to talk with them. But you can't just wave wands and say you have a title."

He adds that he regards the Nataraja affair as a landmark case, in that it will bear on important issues—for example, the question of the UNESCO draft treaty's legal implementation by the United States.

The UNESCO agreement, which became operative in April, 1972, and was ratified by the Senate, has been signed by 22 nations. It puts the signatories under obligation to help recover stolen art objects, to fight theft from archaeological sites and to block, as far as legally possible, the purchase of art thus declared illicit.

Mr. Simon accused Mr. Moynihan of "trying to trade me off for political influence in Madras," where the Nataraja's return is actively sought. Referring to discussions he had held with Indian government representatives, Mr. Simon said: "Things were going well until Moynihan intervened. The Indians have problems in Madras, and Madras

wants the Nataraja back. I know they have problems, but I say to Mr. Moynihan, 'Don't push me around.'"

Mr. Moynihan, reached by telephone in New Delhi, replied that he merely tried to effect a friendly resolution by bringing Mr. Simon together with Indian government representatives.

"I'm sorry to see Mr. Simon unhappy because he's a good man and wanted to do right in the situation. But you cannot possibly describe our activities as trying to trade him off. We were trying to do what I'd expect governments to do in such circumstances as these."

Copy Replaced Statue The tale of the idol dates to 1951, when, according to papers filed in the suit, the 44-inch bronze, representing the Hindu deity Shiva, was found in Sivapuram in the state of Madras. The Indian government, whose property it became, turned it over to the state, which placed it in a temple in Sivapuram.

Shortly thereafter, the statue was turned over to a restorer. The restorer, the suit goes on to say, returned a copy to the temple and, with two other men, sold the original in 1957. For the next 10 years, the suit alleges, the idol dropped from sight.

In July, 1967, it was sold to a well-known collector in Bombay, Boman Behram. Behram, now deceased, disposed of it a year later to a dealer, according to the suit, who in turn sold it to Mr. Heller. Actually, according to Mr. Simon, as well as dealers and museum people in the field, the work was in the Behram collection for some years.

Eric Gonzalez, minister of the Indian Embassy in Washington, said: "It was only in 1968 or 1969 that someone took a good look at the Nataraja in Sivapuram and discovered that it had been substituted. By that time, the real Nataraja had left India. We only discovered its presence in the United States when Mr. Heller sold it to Mr. Simon."

Call in Singapore To Oust Thanom

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30 (AP).—Five opposition parties demanded the expulsion today of former Thai military strongman Thanom Kittikachorn from Singapore.

The demand was made in a letter to Premier Lee Kuan Yew which also accused the Thai government of failing in its duty "allowing Thanom to leave Thailand yesterday when it should have put him on trial for crimes committed by him against the people of Thailand."

When Mr. Thanom arrived yesterday, the Singapore government said that he and his family were in the Thai Embassy "until such time as they could make other arrangements."

Mr. Thanom went into exile in the United States after a student-led uprising toppled his military regime in October, 1973.

slipped back into Thailand Friday, saying he wanted to see his ailing father.

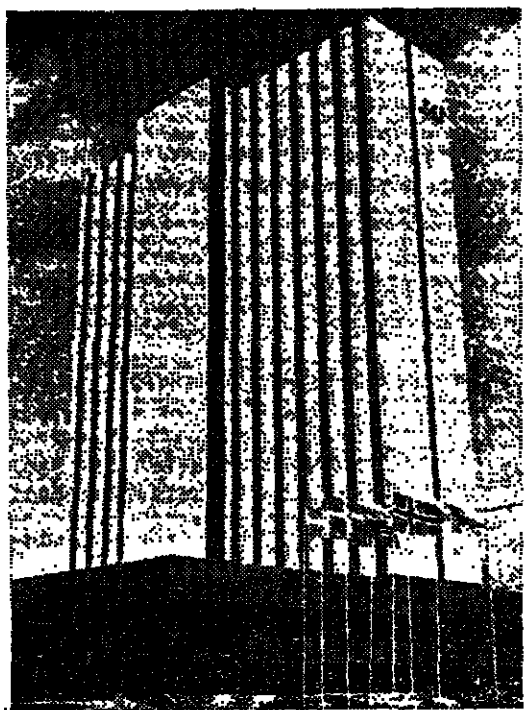
Callaghan Starts 10 Days in Africa

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan left today on the first leg of a 10-day six-nation African tour which British government officials said may give a new boost to peace moves in Rhodesia.

Mr. Callaghan was heading first for Lusaka, Zambia, where he scheduled talks tomorrow with President Kenneth Kaunda. Later he planned to visit Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria.

British officials said that Mr. Callaghan may meet Rhodesian nationalist leaders in Lusaka, where the cease-fire agreement was worked out by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Mr. Kaunda earlier this month.

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IRVING MARDER

When Authors Turn Their Hands to Art

PARIS (HT).—Jean Cocteau, never a shrinking violet, nearly steals the show, but Victor Hugo puts the upstart in his place with a convincing demonstration that he is not just another monument. And yet the Hugo entry is undeniably monumental: "Souvenir d'Après-midi," a sepia ink drawing of a battlemented medieval fortress, Cocteau's prime offering is—characteristically—a self-portrait, a pen-and-ink drawing that is the centerpiece of a 1924 letter to Igor Stravinsky. It's addressed to "Dear Igor" and signed "Jean" with a small heart above the signature.

The Cocteau drawing, part of a private collection, is not for sale, but the Victor Hugo castle is priced at 25,000 francs. This makes it the most expensive item on view at the Left Bank gallery of "Echappée-Belle," 224 Rue de l'Abbaye. A French publisher, Pierre Belfond, has put together an exhibition, drawn from his own collection, consisting of graphic-art items, mostly drawings, by about 50 literary figures—poets, playwrights, novelists, essayists, living and dead. One drawing by Henry Miller is included, but the other artists represented are (more or less) French.

Ever since Michelangelo, of course, there have been painter-poets, and the line of poet-painters probably goes back just about as far. The chief revelations of a show such as this are how many top-drawer writers drew at least acceptably, and how well the best of them drew, or painted.

Valéry Drawings

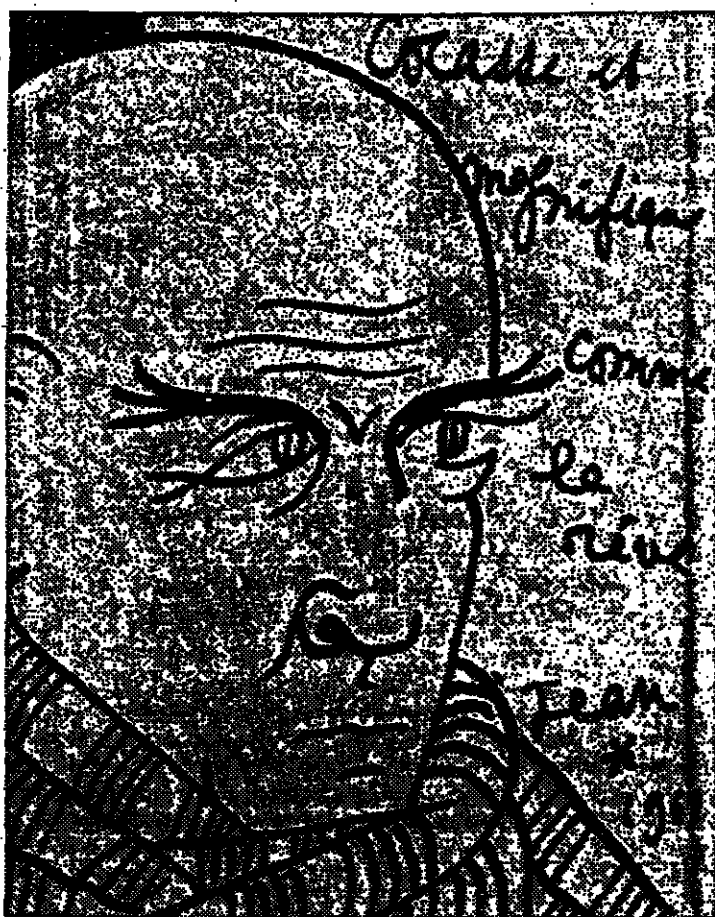
Paul Valéry, for example, is represented by four drawings. One of them, an ink-and-wash of a man sitting at a café table, would do credit to any professional. The other Valéry works on view are slighter but also impressive. As for Cocteau, his 1917 "Portrait of Picasso," drawn in the master's own pen-and-ink style, could pass for the real thing. At 7,000 francs, this is one of the most expensive works on view. Another of the top price-tags (6,000 francs) is on a

conventionally pretty, 18th-century landscape by Prosper Mérimée (who wrote, in 1845, the work on which Rost's "Carmen" is based).

There are four works by Max Jacob, whose protean career ended in a Nazi concentration camp in 1944. There is one by Matisse—actually a letter, entwined with marginal sketches, and signed with a pseudonym: Joseph Prunier. Proust is represented by a letter to his great friend Reynaldo Hahn, containing drawings of two pairs of statuesque angels, which he had discovered while visiting churches in Lyons and Leon. One angel in each couple is labeled "R.H." (Price: 5,000 francs).

Among the most striking drawings in the show are five by Sacha Guitry, the brilliant, Russian-born actor and boulevard playwright, who died in 1927. One of them, a series of cartoon figures done in 1904, anticipates the work of another literary figure who doubled at the drawing board: Thurber. Anna de Noailles (1876-1933), a distinguished poetess and a charter member of the French circle, is represented by one of the few oils in the show—an impressionistic still life of blue and violet flowers in a vase.

The Henry Miller offering, a sketch dated 1907, owes something stylistically to Picasso and probably to Cocteau. It's a grinning face surrounded by scribbled designs and priced at 2,000 francs. Among the more strikingly surreal is an illuminated letter by Wilhelm Apollinaire de Kostrowitzky, the French poet and anarchist spirit better known as Apollinaire. (The letter is dated



Work by Jean Cocteau in writer-artist show.

Aug. 8, 1915: Having joined the French Army with the first volunteer, he was gravely wounded. Invalided home, he caught flu in the 1918 epidemic, and died two days before the Armistice).

Prévert Collage

The exhibition includes two works by the poet and film scenarist Jacques Prévert (whose credits include the 1944 classic "Les Enfants du Paradis"). The more bizarre of these proves, on close inspection, to be a collage:

A medieval figure sits at a table counting gold coins. Watching him through a window is a naked girl (a pasted-on Playboy-type photo of a blonde). She stands below a Christ figure on the Cross.

Others represented in the show, which will run until Jan. 1, include Jacques Andriotti, Paul Eluard, Jules Laforgue, and Pierre Mac Orlan. No Blake there, perhaps, but except for one or two doodlers, all of them seem at home on a gallery wall.

DINING OUT:

Best 'Mom-and-Pop' Restaurant in Italy

By William Tuohy

CAMBESIO, Italy.—The gastronomic life of Italy, as well as these other European countries, are becoming the decline of the mom-and-pop restaurant—the small, family-operated trattoria, run with dedication to good cooking. Rising prices and falling standards are eroding what was

once the single-family basis of many European restaurants.

In the midst of such culinary decline, a restaurant in this tiny town in the Po Valley is the finest mom-and-pop restaurant in Italy—one that ranks with the half-dozen best establishments in the country.

Giuseppe Cantarelli's trattoria,

with its faded amber walls, looks like a musty country grocery store—which it is, also. But behind the sausages and cheeses and pasta in the grocery are two small back rooms, with a dozen tables.

It is a hard place to find—but the choosy inspectors of the renowned Michelin Guide have tracked down Cantarelli's and awarded the restaurant two stars. No restaurant in Italy has ever received Michelin's top three-star rating, and only a dozen eating places have two stars, and they include the fanciest places in Venice, Milan, Turin, Genoa and Florence.

Over a glass of very old Cognac, Giuseppe Cantarelli, 55, likes to chat about his place and his philosophy of running a restaurant.

"Originally," he says, "my mother inherited a small grocery store where farmers stopped by for a drink while gathering around for the pigs. First we served the customers some snacks with the drinks, and after World War II, we began cooking hot meals."

"My wife, Mirella, was only 18,

'Obstruction to Commerce'
Music to Be Licensed
In New Orleans Streets

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (HT).—Playing music in the street has become an obstruction to commerce here. It will be licensed and regulated early next year.

An ordinance that the City Council is expected to enact in January will require musicians to go to City Hall and get a permit if they want to play in the street. The cost of the permit has not been decided. Officials are thinking of \$25.

The permit will allow the musician to play at a specified place, such as the corner of Basin and St. Louis Streets, for no longer than 30 minutes. The musician may then move to another place and play 30 minutes there. And he will be permitted to place an open instrument case on the ground for listeners to put money in.

City Attorney Blake Arata said licensing had become necessary because street bands were drawing crowds so large that shop entrances in the French Quarter were being blocked. He also said some of the bands were so loud that they interfered with business in the stores.

"An eight-piece Dixieland band is quite loud, you know," Arata added.

An Arrest

A controversy over street music came to a climax on Nov. 26, when the city's trumpet-playing coroner, Dr. Frank Minyard, was arrested with a band playing music on the street. Apparently to force the issue, he had joined a group of friends with the French Market Jazz Band shortly before they were arrested on Royal Street.

The city has no law prohibiting

music on the street. Indeed, one of the oldest customs here is street music. Dead musicians are frequently accompanied to the cemetery by jazz bands and street dancers. And impromptu parades are sometimes held when musicians and their listeners surrender to their impulse to walk down the middle of a street, strutting and jiving.

A newcomer here a few years ago was astonished on his first trip downtown to find Canal Street blocked by a Dixieland marching band and several hundred persons making their way toward the Mississippi River, with considerable merriment.

However, the city has laws prohibiting begging and disorderly conduct. It was those laws that a group of antique-store owners on Royal Street, who do a serious business in relics of the city's past, invoked against Minyard and the French Market Jazz Band. The musicians had placed a hat on the ground to collect coins (begging) and they were making a loud noise (disorderly conduct).

It has become clear now that no one expected Minyard and his friends to be fined or sent to jail. Their trial has been postponed indefinitely. Meanwhile, as a result of his publicized arrest, city officials, merchants and professional musicians have met and agreed on a draft of the proposed new music ordinance.

Minyard said recently that he had flouted the law to help revive jazz in New Orleans.

"People come here to New Orleans to hear jazz," he said. "They are starving for it."

Nevertheless, he said, he sees a need to regulate musicians. Not only do the merchants have a problem, he added, but many visitors and townspeople are also offended by the behavior of some "transient" street musicians.

Transients

Some New Orleans residents suspect that the "transients" are a major target of the proposed new law. These are often long-haired youngsters, not all from out of town, who pick up bits of change by playing the guitar or the harmonica on French Quarter streets.

Minyard was asked what would have happened if the city had cracked down on street music during the early 1960s, when Louis Armstrong was growing up here.

"We might not have jazz music, man," he replied.

Richard Allen, curator of the Archive of New Orleans Jazz and a friend of many aging musicians here, tells of a conversation he once had with a public-relations official of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

He said he asked the official why the chamber opposed music in the streets. "He said it would block traffic," Allen recalled.

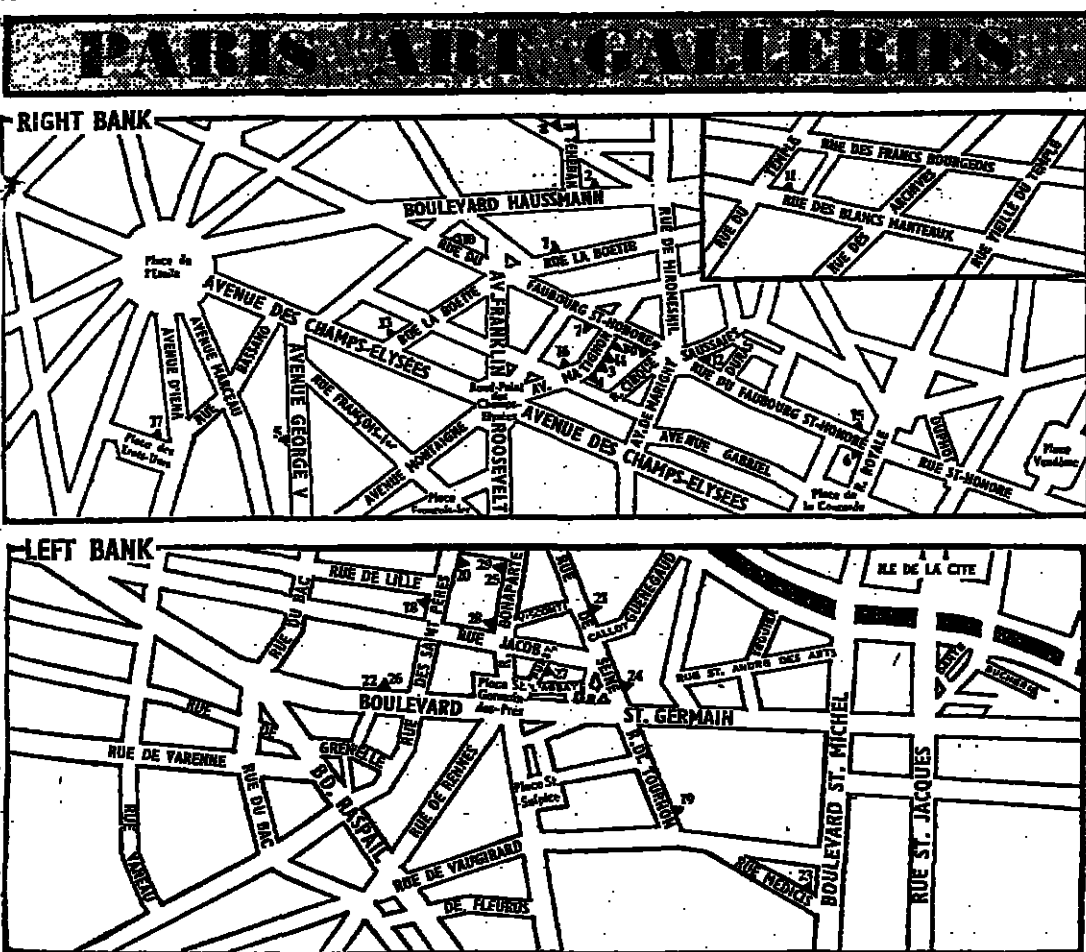
Allen cited a passage from "Bathtub," Armstrong's autobiography, in which the late musician wrote of singing for money on the streets of New Orleans when he was a child.

"First," Armstrong wrote, "I must explain how our quartet used to do it. We hustled so as to attract an audience. We began by walking down Rampart Street between Perdido and Gravier. The lead singer and the tenor (he was the tenor) walked together in the front, followed by the baritone and bass."

"Singing at random, we wandered through the streets until someone called to us to sing a few songs. Afterwards, we would pass our hats and at the end of the night we would divvy up. Most of the time we would draw down a nice taste. Then I would make a beeline for home and dump my share into Mama's lap."

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Imperial Iran

Iran is not becoming the principal imperial power of the Middle East. It already is. Iran has some 2,000 soldiers in Oman, which commands the southern shore of the mouth of the Persian Gulf, supporting the sultan against Communist-backed insurgents. It actively supports the Kurdish insurgents fighting against the Ba'athist regime in Iraq; Iraqis claim that Iranian warplanes recently downed two of their jets over Iraqi territory. Intermittently, the Shah has been prosecuting a hot border war with Iraq; the two countries differ on where to draw the line in the Shatt al Arab estuary between them. Meanwhile, there is a flurry of reports that the Shah, whose forthcoming trip to Cairo will be his first state visit to an Arab capital, intends to offer Egypt a billion dollars in economic aid and certain "defensive" military aid as well. A non-Arab Moslem who heretofore has kept up relations with Israel while staying clear of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Shah has just declared, in a major if cryptic change of emphasis, that the next round of Arab-Israeli fighting will be "our war."

Two things make possible this growing use and projection of military power beyond its borders by a leadership that professes to be chiefly interested in bringing a better life to its 30 million, mostly impoverished citizens. The first is, of course, Iran's price-swollen oil revenues, which far exceed the absorptive capacity of its economy. The second is American arms, which are being made available for sale by a cash-dazzled American government at a recent rate of \$3.5 billion a year. This is what has enabled the Shah to proclaim his country to be "guarantor and protector" not only of the whole Gulf region's oil riches but of the Gulf's "stability," too. On this basis he is propping up the conservative sultan of Oman, contesting the Soviet-backed Ba'athist regime in Iraq, and contemplating who knows what other

interventions he may find necessary in the fragmented and troubled Gulf.

Is it really in the United States' best interests to be supporting what can only be described as Iranian imperialism? Perhaps so. The United States had cultivated Iran as a regional power to counter radical and Soviet influence on the one hand and to offset Arab strength on the other, and perhaps Washington cannot fairly complain now if Iran decides to throw its new weight around for ends of its own. Iran is a country—not the first—which may have been pliant and dependent once but which has become progressively less so as its own power has grown. The Iranians are, for instance, foremost among those members of the oil cartel who—over American objections—drove up the price of oil. Some "client."

It is a curious fact of Washington life that the much-abused foreign aid bill provides the chief means by which the Congress and public can scrutinize executive-branch policy toward a particular country. Iran, being in recent years a cash buyer of American arms rather than a recipient of aid, has stood largely outside this process of congressional policy review. But this may be changing. In the aid bill which the Congress passed before adjournment, a provision was added requiring the administration to inform Congress 30 days in advance of each arms sale contract worth \$25 million or more; the Congress would have 30 days to prohibit the sale if it chose. There is no magic in any new device for legislative review. This one could work out in various ways. But whether the next Congress will manage to make effective use of the provision to elicit and examine the details of administration policy toward Iran—and, for that matter, toward other oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which buy American arms on a big scale—will be particularly interesting to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mideast: Danger...

At a time when President Ford and others are voicing increasing concern about the threat of a new war in the Middle East, the virtues of compromise and negotiation are losing their luster for the peoples of the region. From both sides come disturbing arguments that their respective interests might be better served by a new test of arms. Anyone in the Middle East or far away who can face such a prospect with equanimity simply has not thought out the implications.

From the Arab side, a long-standing impasse at the small's pace of the diplomatic option in restoring lands conquered in 1967 is now reinforced by sudden wealth, by an unaccustomed economic power over the entire industrial world.

For the first time, the Arabs find no economic restraints to the buildup of their armed forces, nor do they have to anticipate difficulty finding nations—including France, the Soviet Union and the United States—willing to sell them whatever armaments they need. For some of the arms-selling nations, such sales provide tempting—if shortsighted and modest—relief for the deficits from necessary oil purchases.

Among Israelis, confidence in military

pross seems to be reviving after the trauma of the October war of 1973. The argument is heard that another lightning Israeli assault against Arab military installations is a practical option and, contrary to all experience, would this time provoke the Arabs into serious bargaining.

Such views are deeply alarming. Although the United States and the Soviet Union obviously share a basic interest in avoiding direct confrontation in the Middle East, it would be a risky proposition to suppose that the two superpowers could remain aloof once combat began.

Perhaps Israeli strategists are correct in their confidence about their military capabilities, but perhaps they are not. This possibility is too ominous to ignore. The calculated vagueness of the American readiness to stand at Israel's side in war may be raising unjustified expectations of open-ended support no matter what policies are adopted in Tel Aviv, no matter how narrowly Israeli interests are defined to the exclusion of those of other nations. Similarly, the Arabs' newly discovered reliance on their own wealth—and on the military strength and support they believe they can extract from it—could lead to a disastrous adventurism.

...And Opportunity

Beyond the mechanics into which the diplomacy of Middle East mediation has so bogged down, a salient political fact has emerged from the whirlwind of Palestinian debate at the United Nations. This is that no outside power, not the Soviet Union, not the most pro-Arab of Western European nations, is ready to go along with the extreme Palestinian position of challenging the legitimacy of Israel's existence.

Foreign leaders whom the Arabs regard as sympathetic have made the point directly. It is not unrealistic to expect the Soviet party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, to underline this position when he visits Cairo next month. There are clear signs that Egypt's President Sadat has already come around to accepting the desirability of coexistence with Israel.

Far from being hopelessly isolated, therefore, as the Israelis saw themselves after the Palestine Liberation Organization's propaganda triumphs, there is an impressive body of world support for Israel's right to survive as an independent nation-state alongside the Arabs, including the Palestinians.

The urgent need of creative peacemaking now is to translate this political reality into specific diplomatic undertakings. Israel has every right to insist on strict guarantees of

her future frontiers, from the United States, the Soviet Union and perhaps other countries as well. There is every reason to think that such guarantees could be forthcoming and made meaningful, in the context of a negotiated withdrawal and military disengagement.

Israel's leaders are in apparent disagreement among themselves about how best to insure their country's survival. For many it seems the line of least resistance to maintain the traditional view that occupation of enemy territory is their best guarantee, an assessment rendered increasingly obsolete as the Arabs build up their arsenals of long-range weaponry, and as the crushing economic demands of preparedness threaten the country from within.

It may now be within the United States' power to encourage a contrary view in Israel. This could not be done by any pressure tactics or attempts at imposing a settlement that neither Arabs nor Israelis want, but rather by offering an alternative form of military and economic security—more far-reaching and stable, more responsive to the real interests of all the parties of the Middle East and the world beyond.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 31, 1899

PARIS—News of a new serum to cure alcoholism was announced here today. The result of a joint effort by Drs. Sappellier and Thébault, in conjunction with M. Broca, a Paris chemist, is causing a considerable sensation in Paris. Briefly the curative serum is extracted from the blood of a horse which has previously been alcoholized. Injections of the serum are said to produce feelings of disgust and repugnance for alcoholic liquors.

Fifty Years Ago

December 31, 1924

NEW YORK—A dozen Coast Guard vessels plus two destroyers are forming a blockade around twenty vessels off Rum Row off Seagirt, New York Harbor, in an effort to prevent the landing of thousands of cases of liquors and Scotch whisky for New Year's celebrations. The retail value of the cargoes is estimated at \$2,000,000. Whiskey per case on board ship \$28; on shore \$36. Wholesalers in New York are charged \$58. The retail price per case (12 bottles) is \$75.



'And Now for a Look at the Crystal Ball—As Soon as I Can Find It.'

Thinking the Unthinkable

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The gravest development of the year 1974, it would now be generally agreed, was the exercise of monopoly power by the oil-exporting countries. As the year ends, many weighty voices warn that the quadrupling of oil prices threatens a world economic collapse. Some speak of Western civilization being at risk.

If the possibilities are so grim, why is there no meaningful threat to change the situation by force? This disturbingly simple question is posed in a paper that seems likely to have wide reverberations. It is by Robert W. Tucker, professor of international relations at Johns Hopkins University; it will be published in the January issue of *Commentary*.

Tucker puts forward the idea of an American military operation in the Persian Gulf, and coolly discusses its pros and cons. His paper is the more interesting because he is known as an advocate of reduced U.S. commitments abroad.

Traditionally, Tucker says, the very meaning of "realism" in international relations has been a conflict over vital interests in which the use of force was "an ever-present possibility." Yet here the most vital interests are at stake, and there is no meaningful threat of force. Is that because of tactical obstacles, or has there been a "revolutionary change" in international society?

Target Area

In practical terms Tucker sees no great difficulty with military action. The best target area for seizure, he says, would be the coastal strip from Kuwait to Qatar, which accounts for 40 per cent of OPEC production. The states there are now militarily feeble. Since they have little population and few trees, "effective control does not bear even remote comparison with the experience of Vietnam." In the same brisk way Tucker dismisses as unlikely a Soviet counterintervention. He assumes that oil facilities in the seized area would be destroyed but estimates that they could be functioning again in, at worst, three to four months.

Then, he says, the United States could use the oil production to break the cartel. It should demonstrate that this was a "disinterested" intervention by arranging an "equitable allocation of the oil on a cost-plus basis." The big oil companies should not be allowed to continue their "exorbitant profits." The producing countries would be treated fairly by assuring them a reasonable price (apparently around \$5 or \$6 a barrel, though Tucker does not say), tied in future to changes in international price levels.

For practitioners of realpolitik, those who think in terms of power, there is an undeniable logic in the Tucker thesis. If the United States could wage war for a decade in Vietnam, where we had no measurable political or economic interest, it is human inconsistency to do nothing when the survival of the Western system is said to be at stake.

Will Sapped

The realpoliticians kept us fighting in Vietnam for years in order, they said, to demonstrate our determination and credibility. The irony is, of course, that their obsessive pursuit of that irrational and immoral adventure sapped American will—the will not only to fight but to undertake

strong action short of war in defense of real interests.

For the "astounding" thing about U.S. reaction to the oil-price crisis, to use Fred Tucker's adjective, is that we have done almost nothing serious of a political or economic nature. At home, two presidents have wasted a year refusing to inconvenience the voters; in the face of overwhelming evidence of the need to cut back hard on energy use, we go on with the habit of guzzling. Abroad, we compete to sell billions in the newest weapons to the Persian Gulf states, arming those who, we say, are on the way to destroying us.

To the extent that the Tucker paper enlarges understanding of what is at stake, it will have served a valuable purpose. To the extent that it paints American military intervention as a clean, quick way out of the oil crisis, I think it will have been unfortunate.

Experience makes it wise to be more doubtful than Tucker about U.S. military effectiveness, more cautious about the risk of Soviet

refugees, more concerned about nationalist reprisals. One must be especially skeptical at the vision of the United States nobly administering oil sales to the world's benefit.

Beyond those practical considerations there is the question of morality—or, rather, of reason. Is it rational to undertake war in order to bring the price of oil down from \$10 to \$3? That can be argued only if the difference means disaster. But we know now that the supply of oil is limited and that growing demand would probably push prices up before long in any event.

The cartel has put us under extreme short-run pressures that must be met by diplomatic and economic action. But in the long run, and not very long, we are going to have to adjust to the reality of scarcer and more expensive energy. Far from encouraging that adjustment, dreams of guano diplomacy will foster the dangerous illusion that the post-war phenomenon of linear growth based on cheap energy can go on forever.

Letters

'Image of Man'

Mr. Markley's analysis and conclusions in the article "Examining a New Image of Man" in the Dec. 29 issue of your paper seem excellently stated. Their conciseness fits their journalistic purpose, but does not obscure the fact that they are the product of profound insight. Indeed, the author has succeeded in summarizing succinctly the principal dangers and problems besetting man in this epoch of history, and in pointing to solutions—perhaps the only possible ones—that result from facing straightforwardly the breakdown of the "old" and the rise of a "new image of man."

I would like to add two remarks: one extending Mr. Markley's own statement in a direction which it seems necessary to call to mind, the other somewhat critical.

First, the whole position mapped out by the author as the successor model to our present-day way of thinking and acting shows, at least in parts, close relationship to thought and attitudes that have long dominated in the East, especially in China and India. Remembering that spiritual bond may be helpful in building and broadening East-West understanding, which is limited today, but will be one of the indispensable ingredients of a future world order.

My critical turn happens to aim in a parallel direction: Mr. Markley appears to confine his views to "the American experiment with democracy." This would neglect the fact that the basic problems touched by the author concern the whole fabric of what we are used to call "Western civilization" so that the writer's conclusions are applicable to Europe as much as to the United States, and anywhere as well where "the industrial era" has created similar conditions of life. That is to say their validity is world-wide.

HENRY F. JORDAN
Freiburg, West Germany.

Arabs and Israel

The Arab states claim they wage war against Israel because of two problems: The Palestinian

refugees and Israeli territorial gains, so why did they attack Israel in 1948 when there were no Palestinian refugees or Israeli territorial gains? Why did Egypt in 1957 order the United Nations forces away in 1957 when there were no territorial gains?

The Arab states wage war not because of these two problems, their aim is as it has always been since Biblical times, to drive the Jews into the sea. Did Hitler murder the Jews because of refugees or Palestinian refugees? Since when does the world need an excuse to murder Jews?

Brussels.

AVZ.

Papacy and Jews

I've read considerable criticism of the papacy's lack of constructive action in the face of the events leading to the genocide of the Jews by the Nazis. Nevertheless, I felt there was room for doubt. Now we learn that the Vatican granted an audience to the PLO. We were assured that this "did not constitute recognition."

There is room for doubt no longer. The Vatican has honored and strengthened the murderers of innocents by tacit recognition. Coming after similar action by the Arab states and the UN, this action shows that the Vatican is as sensitive now to the way political winds blow as it was in the 1930s. It must have been an easy decision to make. But will the soul of mankind be saved by easy decisions?

ROBERT GREENGARD,
Holon, Israel.

Fuel Savings

What process of logic encourages our unselected President to suggest that American taxpayers voluntarily make sacrifices in the conservation of fuel (reducing house heating, car pools, and the like) in the face of his use of Air Force 1 for personal transport for himself and family on a skiing vacation at Vail, Colorado?

He can't be serious.

J. V. THOMAS,
Ghent, Belgium.

Looking for Peace In the Middle East

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON—With the danger of war in the Middle East increasing, Richard Ullman, director of studies at the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations and professor of international law at Princeton University, has called for "an absolutely unambiguous American commitment to Israel—one perhaps including the stationing of contingents of American forces" to prevent a potentially "catastrophic" new round of fighting.

At the same time, former U.S. Under Secretary of State George Ball writes in the current issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* that "before the Middle East once more goes up in flames we had better" level an assumption explicit in all our talk about détente—that the Soviets really would like to see a stable Middle East, provided they could play a part in bringing it about.

Ball calls on the Soviet Union to join the United States "in developing a settlement of the Arab-Israeli issue" and in guaranteeing that settlement, possibly with joint Soviet-American patrols of the buffer areas.

Both Ullman and Ball pronounced as finished Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's unilateral efforts to end the war in the Middle East. Kissinger's efforts toward a settlement in stages, the Arab summit at Rabat, which strengthened the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the shift of huge sums of money and, therefore, arms purchasing power to the oil-rich states, Ullman writes, "probably spell the failure of U.S. policy." Kissinger's attempts thus far to bring about a Middle Eastern peace.

Ullman's and Ball's proposals are part of a growing debate about what to do to avert any new round of fighting in the Middle East. The United States mission, a group of influential businessmen and professors from Europe, North America and Japan, recently called for a joint Soviet-American guarantee as a means of facilitating a Middle East settlement.

Said Ball: "One lesson we should have learned from the experience of past months is that highly personalized diplomacy is effective only in a limited setting; it has limited value in a complex situation involving many countries. Thus the attempt to settle the Arab-Israeli issue by shutting out both the more activist Arab states and the Soviet Union was predestined to failure."

The implicit assumption of the various formulas being suggested is that Israel would be required to return to its 1967 frontiers, with only slight modifications. This remains unacceptable to Israel and Kissinger is understood to feel that if the United States were ready to press for a full Israeli pullback there would be no need for Soviet cooperation in the process.

In arguing his case for an unambiguous American commitment to Israel—a proposal made several years ago by Sen. William Fulbright—Ullman writes that "since the United States finds it politically impossible to wash its hands of Israel, an overt and explicit commitment to Israel's defense—even the stationing of U.S. military units in Israel—remains the most logical choice for those who would prevent a new war."

"The United States," he writes, "more than any other single actor in the Middle East drama, is capable of deterring future Arab attacks upon Israel, of preventing a pre-emptive war on the part of the Israelis, and of moving the Israelis along more conciliatory paths that will help lay the foundation for a long-term settlement."

Israel has shown no enthusiasm for a U.S. guarantee if it is meant as a substitute for a peace treaty that establishes "secure and recognized" boundaries. And U.S. officials have expressed concern that such a unilateral American guarantee would polarize the region.

Ullman suggests that the cost of such an American role "would not be prohibitive. Indeed," he writes, "it is likely that Arab leaders such as Sadat, Huseini and Fatah would actually welcome such an American commitment (although they could not say so publicly) so long as it were accompanied by Israeli withdrawals. For this might make it possible for them to resist Palestinian appeals for greater military efforts against Israel without being 'plausibly held up as traitors to the Arab cause.'"

Ullman said it would be desirable to have the United States in a collaborative effort with Israel in a "unilateral American action" would be sufficient to create the conditions necessary to forestall the outbreak of new war.

Ball, on the other hand, does fear that a unilateral U.S. commitment could bring a confrontation with the Soviet Union, for in the event of war the United States would champion the Israeli side. He therefore urges a cooperative approach, with the additional use of the UN Security Council to put flesh on Resolution 242 which contains the outlines of a settlement.

"Whether the Soviet Union would be willing to participate in such a common effort cannot be predicted with assurance," he writes, "but we should certainly try out the proposal."

It was the Russians, Ball writes, who first suggested a combined U.S.-Soviet military intervention during the October 1973 war. A positive response would be "a solid test of the sincerity and significance of détente." What's more, Ball says, "from the Soviet point of view, such a joint operation would provide one more bit of proof that they are a superpower coequal with America—a recognized status they are extremely anxious to achieve."

"...The existence of Soviet elements in a joint buffer patrol would not add much weight to their existing presence," he writes. "Nor would such an arrangement be wholly unprecedented; after all, Soviet-American participation in combined patrols worked successfully in Vienna for many years."

Ball also suggests a formal commitment by the Soviet Union and its allies and the United States to send no more arms into the area, "and that we undertake to persuade our Western European allies to join in that commitment."

Soviet-American cooperation to impose a settlement, possibly through the UN Security Council, would be the fulfillment of Israel's worst fears, for the Israelis contend that an imposed settlement cannot work. But, says Ball, "that major nations of the world have an obligation not to stand passively by while a new war flames in one of the world's most sensitive and strategic areas."

The Near East Report, a newsletter from an influential Washington-based Jewish lobbying group, denounced Ball's suggestion as "a dangerous proposal." It notes that the Egyptians have been "hoping that the great powers would force Israel to accept a settlement far enough along before drawing Moscow into the negotiations so that the Russians could not sabotage it."

U.S. officials have said that at no time since 1969 have the Russians taken any position other than "100 per cent support of the Arabs." The Soviet notion, U.S. officials say, is for the United States to put pressure on the Israelis. If the United States wanted to do as these officials say, they can do it without help from the Russians.

There is no dispute that the Rabat conference and the oil-price crisis constitute new elements. "Rabat," Ullman writes, "in effect symbolized the ascendance of the assumption that history belongs to the Arabs and not to their enemies... the Palestinians playing a newly pivotal role in intra-Arab politics and with the Arab world as a whole seemingly convinced that oil will turn the tables on Israel. Rabat and its aftermath seem to have made new war much more likely."

Moreover, writes Ullman, the fourfold increase in oil prices "has removed all constraints from Arab armament efforts."

Said Ball in June 1973 predicting an Arab oil embargo in the event of a Middle East war four months before the October war actually started, said that a new war "would immediately and automatically precipitate another oil embargo and this time it might be far more severe than the last occasion."

U.S. officials, too, have repeatedly expressed concern that unless the momentum of the negotiations is revived, war could come soon, possibly by spring.

These officials, and chief among them Kissinger himself, continue to believe that the step-by-step approach, with the indefinite postponement of the Geneva conference, is still viable.

A growing number of specialists outside the confines of official power are expressing doubts.

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1974

Page 7

Gold Climbs To a Record, Then Retreats

Anticipated U.S. Entry Creates Uncertainty

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Speculative buying in gold continued today on the European market, pushing the metal's price toward the \$200 level in advance of the American entry into the market tomorrow.

The price at the morning fixing in London climbed to a record of \$197.50, up from \$195.50 the previous day. The price then retreated to \$195.25 at the 3 p.m. fixing and to \$195.10 at the close.

Dealers said the afternoon decline may have reflected doubts over the potential impact of the American presence. A 41-year-old ban on gold ownership by U.S. citizens will be lifted tomorrow morning.

Gold has risen sharply in recent months due to widespread speculation that U.S. investors would make heavy purchases, thereby lifting the traditional supply-demand balance for the metal.

Since early October, when the metal traded as low as \$153.50, its price has risen more than 40 an ounce. In the last year, its price has roughly doubled, making gold one of the few successful investments during a period of worldwide economic turbulence.

In Paris today the metal traded briefly above \$200 an ounce, before settling back. The French market normally involves a premium over other European markets, because it is strictly internal and does not reflect international supply or demand.

Dealers in London and Zurich, the two principal centers for international bullion dealings, expressed reluctance today to predict how the market would react tomorrow. But they noted that the afternoon dip in the price may have provided an indication.

"There was no obvious news item which affected it," said one dealer in London. "Just why the price took place, I really don't know. But remember, you've got to be on orders and probably some off-balance in the books in the 1970s."

Another uncertainty cited here was the approaching sale on Jan. 6 of two million ounces of the metal by the U.S. General Services Administration. The sale is aimed at soaking up domestic demand that U.S. investors will not be ready to buy from foreign holders, with a possible adverse impact on the nation's balance of payments.

"With the GSA auction hanging over the market, who knows what'll happen?" said a dealer at M. Rothschild, one of the major firms involved in the market.

"But people have known about this for some time and the price has continued to hold."

Another dealer said it was likely that speculators would operate with extreme caution between now and the auction because of the difficulty involved in forecasting its potential impact.

A gold expert at a major Swiss bank said: "If the expected rush to gold by the American public is not materialized, professionals will get out fast, causing havoc in the market."

Some dealers noted that confidence apparently existed about the entry of the American market. Many European investors, including some of the professionals, had assumed that the ban on U.S. ownership would be lifted at midnight on Jan. 1.

Fourcade Sees Stable Price

PARIS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said the market price of gold can be expected to stabilize at around \$200 an ounce.

The minister, in an interview with the magazine "Expansion," said that France's gold reserves would be valued at between \$150 and \$180 an ounce when the revaluation was completed.

New York Dealers Comment

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP-DJ).—Bullion dealers here state that large volume of gold is changing hands in preparation for free trading that will be allowed to start tomorrow.

An official at Moccia Metals Corp. said that after the official London fixing, gold was traded as low as \$189 an ounce before bouncing back to \$200.

Bullion dealers here also understand that at least two of the top handlers of precious metals abroad are shipping gold for sale here. Private sources estimate the volume in the last few days at upwards of \$20 million.

Aston Martin Goes Bust For Lack of £600,000

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Aston Martin, for over 60 years a maker of some of the world's most exciting sports cars, has gone bust because the government refused to come to their aid, workers were told today.

The car firm's managing director, Charles Warden, told an emotional meeting of 500 workers that liquidation was the only honorable course left open to the board of directors.

"Nobody can understand the attitude of the government. We should allow a company like Aston Martin, a national heritage and part of our way of life, to liquidate," he said.

Liquidation was announced late yesterday. Most of the company's work force arrived for the morning shift to find the factory gates locked.

The news came as another

Giant Gas Deal Is Set by Iran

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Iran has signed a memorandum of understanding with a U.S. and two Belgian firms for the export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Europe and the United States, the government-owned Pars news agency reported over the weekend.

El Paso Co. of the United States and Belgians agreed to form the joint venture with the National Iranian Gas Co. (NIGCO), the agency said. Iran is to own 50 per cent of the joint venture, which is estimated to cost over \$5 billion.

This would include the setting up of establishments in Iran for LNG production of natural gas and the purchase of 24 gas tankers, the agency said. About 2 billion cubic feet of LNG will be exported daily in the initial stages of the venture, but this will be stepped up later to around 3 billion cubic feet a day.

Prices Rise .9% in France

PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price index increased 0.9 per cent in November, down from a rise of 1.2 per cent in October and unchanged in percentage terms from a year ago, the Finance Ministry announced today.

November's index (1970 equals 100) was 143.1, compared with 141.8 in October and 144.5 a year ago.

Food accounted for 1 per cent of November's increase, manufactured goods 0.9 per cent and services 0.6 per cent.

So far this year, retail prices have increased 13.4 per cent.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that November's price growth means that the government's objective, limiting monthly increases to less than 1 per cent by the end of the year, had been attained.

He said he was convinced that the target of slowing down the monthly rate of price growth to between 0.5-0.6 per cent by mid-1975 would also be attained.

For the 12-months ended Nov. 10, French prices rose 14.9 per cent, compared with 26.3 per cent for Italy, 18.6 per cent for Britain, and 16.1 per cent for West Germany, the ministry said.

Belgian Rise Slows

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Belgian consumer price index rose 0.94 point to 136.13 in December, its lowest rise in over a year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs announced today.

This put the index 15.7 per cent ahead of the year-ago level, the highest annual jump since World War II.

The highest jump in 1974 was in May, when the index surged 1.80 points to 124.69. It increased by the same amount in July. Index jumps translate into wage and salary readjustments for hundreds of thousands of Belgian workers and employees. In many cases also, it translates into higher rents.

Texas North Sea Find

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Texaco has announced a significant discovery of North Sea oil in a test drilling rig about 116 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland. Texaco North Sea U.K., a subsidiary of Texaco Inc., said the test well flowed at the rate of 7,246 barrels a day, although it was too early to estimate the overall size of the find.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Empain, De Wendel Join Forces

The Empain-Schneider and De Wendel groups have decided to join forces to control France's Marne-France and through it the nuclear reactor St. Germain-Lorraine. Empain-Schneider, controlled by Baron Empain of Belgium, and the De Wendel steel group together hold more than half of Marne's stock. The two groups propose both to unify and reinforce the Lorraine steel industry. De Wendel's main interest, and to develop a powerful nuclear industry through Marne. The two groups have decided to jointly study, within the framework of French and EEC regulations, means of helping Marne and Creusot-Loire continue their expansion. They have agreed to set up a major "diversified but homogeneous" holding company to ensure the development of a powerful nuclear power group. To get French government approval, the new holding would be controlled by the De Wendel group. The government has consistently refused to allow foreign interests to control Creusot-Loire, France's biggest maker of nuclear power stations. The decision to seek a joint solution follows suspension of a public bid for Marne by Denain Nord-Est Langwy at the request of the EEC Commission in Brussels. The EEC last week ordered De Wendel and Denain to stop buying further shares in Marne.

Westinghouse Sells Appliance Unit

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has agreed to sell its entire major appliance business, which has

had recurring losses in recent years, to White Consolidated Industries for a combination of cash and securities. Both firms declined to put a value on the transaction. Westinghouse says the sale will result in its recording a one-time special charge of \$50 million that will be included in its fourth-quarter results. White is buying five U.S. manufacturing plants and expects to buy Westinghouse appliance operations in Canada and Spain, Italy and Venezuela, if those countries approve. Westinghouse's major appliance business currently accounts for about \$600 million in annual sales. White Consolidated is already a large producer of major appliances, with sales in that area of about \$500 million a year. The Justice Department's anti-trust division says it is investigating the proposal.

Telefunken Renounces Take-Over

AEG Telefunken of West Germany has renounced its intention to assume control of Sté. Emo, a small French color television manufacturer, the French firm reports. It says it dismissed 370 of 700 workers in light of Telefunken's decision. According to an agreement signed last October, Telefunken was to take control of Emo from Sté. Emo's main, effective Jan. 1. Emo, while not specifying why the German firm was cancelling the agreement, says the general economic downturn as well as the company's "particular" difficulties necessitate the reduction in its work force. Emo produces about 35,000 television sets annually.

Experts Agree U.S. Needs a Tax Break

By Soma S. Golden

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP).—The nation's leading economists—partly out of conviction, partly out of exasperation—seem agreed that a major tax cut at the federal level is needed to put a floor under the plunging economy and to help stimulate a new burst of economic activity next year. The Ford administration is currently weighing such an alternative.

Though the analysts disagree about the size and nature of the tax cut, most of the country's leading academic and research economists questioned at the profession's annual convention here last weekend said they favor a speedy move toward further federal stimulus. Their proposals range from tax cuts of \$10 billion to \$35 billion, with the main beneficiaries being consumers at the lower end of the income distribution who have been hit hardest by the double blow of inflation and recession. Most analysts want to see the tax cut come in the form of a reduction in withholding taxes.

But some would approve a cut in social security taxes. About half the analysts surveyed would also lower business taxes by boosting the investment tax credit. The rest thought continued easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board, along with a boost in consumer demand, would be enough to bounce business out of its doldrums in 1975. Although many well-known economists—particularly veterans of policy-making in Washington—seemed quite willing to proffer prescriptions for the Ford administration to follow, others of the 5,000 economists attending this year's meeting of the Allied Social Sciences Association were much more comfortable keeping their silence.

Walter Heller, outgoing president of the American Economic Association, the profession's leading fraternity, wants a \$15-billion to \$20-billion tax cut to help consumers and a 10-per-cent investment tax credit to spur business activity. That recommendation by Mr. Heller, who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under both

Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, is roughly middle ground among the economists interviewed in the past few days here.

At one extreme is Yale University Prof. James Tobin, a former member of Mr. Heller's Council of Economic Advisers, who is frustrated and angry that the government has allowed the economy to recede for so long. He wants to see \$30 billion to \$35 billion pumped into the economy immediately through a tax cut for individuals, with nothing for business beyond a loosening of monetary policy.

At the other extreme of the tax-cutting spectrum is Republican economist Murray Weidenbaum, a former Treasury Department official, who calls for a boost in the investment tax credit for business to 10 per cent along with another \$7 billion or so of tax breaks for the poorest taxpayers.

"No one should be pushed be-

An Open Letter to Our Customers and Associates

from Louis E. Carabini, President, Pacific Coast Coin Exchange

Dear Friends:

I am taking this opportunity to clarify the position of Pacific Coast Coin Exchange with respect to the recent restraining order which we negotiated with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and to which we consented.

As you may know, PCCCE deals in silver and gold coins, silver bullion, and other precious metals and currencies. Our principal activity, as a retail dealer in silver coins, has grown rapidly in the past few years. The silver coin industry, in its present form is less than ten years old, and we believe we have become the largest such retail dealer in the world.

We have conducted our business in various parts of the United States, and also abroad. We have sought to deal honestly and fairly with our customers, and have consistently attempted to improve our business methods and procedures. We believe we have made sound investment vehicles available to our customers, but have attempted to always advise our customers concerning the risks as well as the advantages afforded by such investments.

Recently, the SEC and several state regulatory agencies have asserted that our sale of silver coins and other commodities, pursuant to deferred payment agreements, constituted the sale of securities, and have further objected to certain of the selling practices utilized in connection with such sales. We strongly disagree with both of these assertions, and have defended our position through counsel in the various jurisdictions. Only in Texas has our position been considered by the courts in a full trial, and the result there was a finding that we do not sell securities within the meanings of the Texas Securities Act and that we did not mislead or omit to disclose any material facts in any way nor deceive any customer. This case is, of course, being appealed by the State of Texas, and cases in certain other jurisdictions are still pending.

The SEC has persisted in its investigation of our industry, and of PCCCE, for nearly a year and a half, during which we have fully cooperated with its staff. After extended discussions with the SEC staff, we concluded it was desirable to negotiate a form of accommodation and consent rather than engage in contested litigation with the SEC, and the negotiated restraining order to which we consented was for such purpose. Our decision was reached for the following reasons:

1. Extended litigation with the government, particularly over highly technical questions such as whether or not a "security" has been sold, is costly and diverts the efforts of our own management from more productive endeavors.
2. Although we continue to disagree with the conclusions of the SEC, we believe that hereafter we will be able

Late Flurry Lifts Index In Busy NYSE Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, lower until the closing minutes of the session, finished mixed in moderately active trading today.

Analysts said conflicting forces of year-end tax selling and bargain hunting just about canceled each other out.

One analyst noted that a number of investors seemed to be buying in anticipation of a market upturn in the new year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off three points at one time, closed up 1.09 at 693.25. But declining issues led advances nine-to-five.

Volume totaled 18.52 million shares, up from 13.06 million Friday.

Among declining issues, Superior Oil lost 1 to 172, Celanese 1 to 28 1/2 and Allied Chemical 1 1/4 to 28.

IBM gained 2 to 164 1/4. American Water Works 1 1/4 to 7 7/8 and Du Pont 1 1/4 to 91 3/4.

Actively-traded Westinghouse picked up 1 1/8 at 9 1/2. White Consolidated, to whom Westinghouse is selling its appliance business, added 3/4 at 8 3/4.

Most gold stocks ended lower despite record high bullion prices abroad. Some analysts attributed their weakness to the possible "overbought" position of the metal in anticipation of a larger U.S. demand than may actually materialize. ASA Ltd. slid 5 5/8 to 65 1/8. Campbell Red Lake lost 2 3/8 to 29 1/8 and Homestake dropped 3 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Some silver stocks lost ground as silver futures here fell the daily limit. Analysts thought speculators sold silver to have funds ready to deal in gold. Hecla Mining fell 1 5/8 to 13 3/4. Sunshine lost 3 8 to 9 1/8 and Rosario gave up 2 1/4 to 30.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The index lost 0.73 to 58.63 and declines led advances 491-to-243.

Carnation dipped 1 1/8 to 56 1/4 and O'Keefe Copper 1 1/2 to 51 1/4.

Bond prices closed on a mixed note in extremely quiet trading. Corporates were marked down considerably, with losses of 1/2

to a full point recorded by many issues.

In the government sector, however, there were some selective gains, while mark-downs were limited.

Federal funds moved to very comfortable levels following this morning's firm 9 per-cent opening, and finished at 8 1/8 to 8 1/4 per cent without benefit of Federal Reserve intervention.

In Chicago, commodity futures prices moved slowly and steadily lower. Limit declines were posted early in soybean oil, soybeans and a distant oats contract, but only oil futures closed with a limit loss of 100 points, or one cent a pound.

Record Deficit Seen in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP).—The corporate bond market, which already faces a record new-issue calendar of \$3.8 billion in straight debt for January, promises soon to be compelling for investor money with the Treasury—which will tap the money market because its budget prospects are deteriorating rapidly.

Its plight is brought into focus by a study prepared by Salomon Brothers, which estimates the budget deficit for the 1975 fiscal year at \$25.3 billion. This would rank as the biggest peacetime budget deficit in the nation's history, exceeding the \$25.1 billion shortfall of 1968. The study states that the financing of the budget deficit during the next six months, or the final half of fiscal 1975, will mean the net issuance of \$12 billion of new marketable securities by the Treasury.

Thus, the government will be seeking a huge amount of new cash in a period when heavy corporate borrowing is also in prospect.

The latest estimate by the Ford administration put the fiscal 1975 deficit at \$13.8 billion in November. More recently, private forecasters have used a deficit figure of around \$20 billion.

Tool Orders Drop in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—U.S. machine-tool orders last month fell to \$78.7 million, down 63 per cent from October and 68 per cent below the year-ago month.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association blamed the general economic slowdown for the decline in the industry's new order rate.

Total new orders for metal-forming machine tools added \$21.9 million to the metal-forming backlog.

But it said unusually large cancellations—mostly from auto firms—during the month reduced the backlog itself by \$33.2 million.

For the industry as a whole, total orders for the first 11 months of the year were 2 per cent above the total for the year-ago period.

Machine tool orders from overseas were running 37 per cent higher in the first 11 months.

Shipments of new machine tools totaled \$179.3 million in November compared with the October level of \$191.85 million. The November figure was 40 per cent higher than the 1973 month.

At the current industry shipment rate, the current backlog of \$2.58 billion represented about 15 months' production.

Japanese Workers Buy Copper to Help Firm

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP).—A Japanese copper smelting company hurt by economic recession has sold 4,200 tons of pure copper ingots to its employees and their relatives to help ease its financial difficulties.

Mitsubishi Metal Corp. said a total of 1.6 billion yen (about \$5.3 million) was absorbed from year-end bonuses paid to its employees and that its copper inventory was reduced by 10 per cent.

The purchasers can sell the ingots to the company at market prices between June 1, 1975, and Dec. 30, 1975.

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Monday and will remain closed throughout this week for an annual holiday.

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Continued on next page

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

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Contractors will remain tied by their offers for a six months period.

Contact: EMC GOLFOMAT, Alexandria, Virginia, 22313, U.S.A. Telex: 89476.

1. **Introduction**

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693. Also, New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Toronto, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Steelers' Nice Guy One Victory Away From Finishing 1st

By Dave Anderson

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Outside the Pittsburgh Steelers' locker room, Art Rooney, 53, was talking through lips that were chapped and puffed. During his team's 24-13 victory over the Oakland Raiders for the American Conference championship last night, he had chewed in cigars that created tiny specks of blood.

Two years ago the Steelers had won their first divisional title and the conference championship yesterday was their first in the 42-year history of the franchise.

"But you have to win the Super Bowl to be the champion now," Art Rooney was saying. "You can't hear too much about the ups in the Super Bowl that night."

The Steelers face the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl I in New Orleans on Jan. 12.

Rooney had on a brown plaid jacket and a brown herringbone overcoat over a white sports shirt. The twinkle in his eye was blurred by thick glasses, but his pudgy, pink face reflected the happiness that has been too long delayed or perhaps the most loved and respected of all the National Football League owners.

"Nice work, Lynn," he was saying now to Lynn Swann, the wide receiver who caught a TD pass. "Nice work."

"We're all going to New Orleans now, Mr. Rooney," Swann said. "We're all going together."

Rooney smiled and took the cigar out of his mouth as he leaned against a cement wall.

Lots of Believing

"You get a feeling about a team," he said. "I was so confident we were going to win. I felt that early in the season from the players and the coaches. I thought we had a much better team than the other people around the league did. I knew we had a Super Bowl team. I didn't know if we would get it, but I knew we were good enough."

His players also believed. Terry Bradshaw, the Steelers' quarterback, had predicted the conference championship.

"Terry told me this morning, 'I'm ready for a lot of publicity tonight, because we're going to win.' And I told him, 'Nobody comes out to see me, they come to see you. You better be ready.' And Joe Greene grabbed

me this morning and said, 'We're going to get it.' They just knew they were going to win."

Moments later Greene, the huge defensive tackle, appeared. "Congratulations, Joe," the Steelers owner said with a grin. "Congratulations to you, Joe. Congratulations to you."

"Thank you a lot, Joe," the Steelers owner replied.

One by one, as the departing players moved past him, the owner would call, "Nice work," and they would acknowledge it, as Greene had.

Rooney had smoked half a dozen cigars during the game and the one now in his left hand he had borrowed. But suddenly his public relations director, Ed Klei, handed him a half-dozen fresh cigars.

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Steeler Defense Forces Pass

Raider Running Got Them Nowhere

By David Dupree

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Oakland Raiders were not used to being frustrated, particularly on offense. They went into yesterday's American Football Conference championship game against the Pittsburgh Steelers with everything in their favor.

"We had the best record in the National Football League, we beat Miami last week, and we had the opportunity to play here at home," said coach John Madden.

But the Raiders lost. The team with the best record in football over the past 11 seasons has not been to the Super Bowl since the season of 1967 and again it's wait till next year.

"We just waited for our running game to get going today, and it never did," said Mary Hubbard, the fullback. "You just can't throw the ball if you can't run it. You have to get those linebackers close up to the line thinking run, but if you can't get them up in there, they'll drop back on you, and you'll never complete a pass."

The Steelers ran so many punts with their front four that Pittsburgh's linebackers, Jack Ham, Andy Russell and Jack Lambert, had a field day.

Hubbard was held to six yards in seven carries and Clarence Davis 16 in 10. With that pair stopped, it was only a matter of time before Pittsburgh ground out a 24-13 victory and a place in Super Bowl IX.

"We knew we had to beat their defense around and we just didn't do it," Hubbard said. "The Steelers ran in the line really didn't try to confuse us that much."

Russia Wins on Ice

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Two goals by Victor Kharlamov in the second period enabled the Soviet Union to defeat Czechoslovakia, 5-1, yesterday in the world junior hockey tournament. The victory, before a crowd of 3,051, moved the Russians into a tie for first place with Canada in the six-country round-robin series. Both teams are 2-0.

moments of excellence and minutes of ineptness, a touchdown pass on a pattern called "post banana" and the Rams making at least 17 mistakes and nearly winning.

"Strange," said Alan Page, defensive lineman for Minnesota. "I don't ever think I've seen a game where the ball bounced back and forth so many times. I think we outplayed 'em."

The Rams agreed. There was a bitter dressing room. Coach Chuck Knox bent over the weeping Isiah Robertson and said:

"I guarantee I didn't move," said Mack. "If he'd moved, I'd have felt it," said left tackle Charlie Coan.

"I thought they both moved," said Page, who the Rams thought was offside. They sorta twitched. I'm sure if I hadn't jumped they (the officials) would have let the play go."

On the interception that soon followed, Harris said the intended receiver, tight end Pat Curran, appeared open, that he saw Jackie Wallace, the Viking who tipped the ball to teammate Wally Hilgenberg, but that "I didn't think he could get to the ball."

"Then the Vikings moved 80 yards in the opposite direction for the touchdown that lifted their lead to 14-3 early in the fourth quarter. On third and four from the Rams 15, Fred Dryer sacked quarterback Fran Tarkenton, but was called offside, giving the Vikings first and goal at the seven.

"I was going on his (Tarkenton's) move," said Dryer. "It looked like the white hats (officials) were looking at us and not at the purple," said the other end, Jack Youngblood.

was just that they went at them full speed. Their defensive line was just all over Kenny (Stabler) most of the day. They whipped us."

The Steelers' offense was simple, according to Madden. "They ran passes to the outside and tried to get the inside. We expected them just didn't stop it."

The Raiders started out trying to run on first and second downs. When that got them nowhere, they went to the air on first down, with limited success there, too.

Offensive Guard, Runner Voted Top NFL Rookie

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—For the first time, United Press International's award to the National Football Conference rookie of the year went to an interior lineman.

John Hicks, the New York Giants' starting right guard, won by a vote over Wilbur Jackson, a running back for the San Francisco 49ers.

Hicks, an All-America selection at Ohio State, received 13 votes in the balloting of 39 sports writers from league cities. The 6-foot-2-inch, 260-pound Hicks excelled at blocking and pass protection despite the Giants' 1-12 win record.

Don Woods, San Diego running back, was a runaway winner in the voting for American Football Conference rookie of the year. Woods appeared on 21 of the 39 ballots.

Cut by Green Bay after leading the Packers rubbers in pre-season, Woods was picked up by the Chargers, and went on to gain 1,162 yards, breaking the rookie rushing record of 1,105 set by the Packers' John Brockington in 1971.

Jack Lambert, Pittsburgh middle linebacker, was runner-up with 7 votes. The only other multiple vote-getters were defensive linemen Carl Biala and John Dutton of Baltimore, with 3 each.

"We couldn't just tell them we weren't going to try to run any more and throw every down," Madden said.

It did appear that way, however. The longest Raider ground play was a four-yard run by Davis. The Raiders had 11 yards rushing in 10 carries in the second half.

"They've got a great defensive team," said Oakland tackle John Vella. "They probably have the best front in football. They made us pass the ball and we are more effective when we pass it when we want to, not when the defense wants us to."

"I think our passing was sufficient, we just couldn't get our running going," Madden added. "I can't remember when our ground game was shut down that effectively."

Pittsburgh coach Chuck Noll said, "This is the culmination of what I have been working for ever since I came here, but making it to the Super Bowl is not enough. One team is still going to be very disappointed after that game."

After looking over the statistics, Madden shook his head and said, "The Minnesota-Pittsburgh Super Bowl will be a hell of a defensive game. With the sudden death rule, it may go on for three days."

STATISTICS	Steelers	Raiders
First Downs	20	15
Rushing-Yards	50-224	21-38
Passing-Yards	81	248
Passes	8-17	15-36
Interceptions by	4-11	5-43
Fumbles-Lost	2	0
Penalties-Yards	30	60

INDIVIDUAL	Steelers	Raiders
Runners-Yards	39 for 111	39 for 111
Yards Per Carry	2.8	2.8
Yards Per Attempt	12.8	12.8
Yards Per Completion	12.8	12.8
Yards Per Touchdown	12.8	12.8
Yards Per Interception	12.8	12.8
Yards Per Fumble	12.8	12.8
Yards Per Penalty	12.8	12.8

Steelers 2-Point Pick
LAS VEGAS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers are a two-point pick over the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl, in New Orleans on Jan. 12, odds-maker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder said yesterday.

In truth, not all the 11 obvious mistakes (eight fumbles and three interceptions) were caused by brilliant defense.

The two best plays of the game involved each quarterback. On one, Harris somehow escaped from three Vikings, then hit Harold Jackson on what should have been a 10-yard loss but turned out to be a 73-yard gain.

Later, Tarkenton dipped under a wicked Ram rush and hit tight end Stu Voigt for 13 yards on third and eight during the second touchdown drive. Still later, he risked a pass on third and two and hit John Gilliam for 15 yards to the Ram 12.

Earlier, though, Tarkenton followed the tone of the game by throwing a pass just bad enough to be successful, to produce a 31-yard touchdown to the fellow running the "post banana" route, Jim Lash.

Had Tarkenton led Lash perfectly the close-covering Al Clark probably would have knocked the ball down. But the ball was underthrown just enough for Lash to hesitate while Clark kept going—jump and make the catch in the end zone.

STATISTICS

STATISTICS	LA	Min
First Downs	20	15
Rushing-Yards	50-224	21-38
Passing-Yards	81	248
Passes	8-17	15-36
Interceptions by	4-11	5-43
Fumbles-Lost	2	0
Penalties-Yards	30	60

INDIVIDUAL
Passing: Los Angeles-Harris 12-22-244; Minnesota-Tarkenton 16-20-112.
Rushing: Los Angeles-Bertelsen 5-32; Jackson 2-13; McCutcheon 2-22.
Saw 1-15; Klein 1-10; Cappelletti 1-5.
Minnesota-Gilliam 3-38; Lash 2-44; Osborn 1-1; Voigt 4-43; Marciano 1-4.
Rushing: Los Angeles-McCutcheon 12-52; Bertelsen 14-68; Baker 1-10; Cappelletti 2-3; Harris 2-7; Marciano 1-4; Foreman 2-4; Osborn 2-7; Tarkenton 4-4; Marciano 1-4.



HEAVY HANDED—Raiders' Fred Biletnikoff, in top photo, fails to reach pass from quarterback Ken Stabler as he is hit by Steelers' J. T. Thomas. Oakland coach John Madden objected to play, claiming interference, but the officials ruled pass was incomplete. In bottom photo, Vikings' Dave Osborn is tackled by trio of Rams.

Notre Dame Must Overcome Injuries Along With Alabama

MIAMI, Dec. 30 (UPI)—There has been one crisis after another with Notre Dame this season, and the latest incident occurred yesterday when it was learned that at least two players, and possibly three, would not be able to play in the New Year's night Orange Bowl college football game against Alabama.

A spokesman for the Irish said that linebacker Greg Collins, center Mark Brennan and fullback Wayne Bullock all were doubtful starters because of injury or illness suffered during the last two weeks.

Brennan, a senior who is regarded as the Irish's most consistent offensive lineman, suffered a hairline fracture of the right foot in the game against Southern California last month. Everyone thought he would be okay but he re-injured the foot playing basketball and has not practiced with the team for a week.

Collins, captain of the defensive team and the team leader in tackles, fell off a rented motorcycle at the team's training camp at Marco Island, Fla., Saturday and needed 11 stitches to close a badly cut knee.

Bullock, the Irish's leading rusher with 855 yards and 12 touchdowns, has been sick with the flu and missed the last four practices. He was reported feeling better yesterday, but his status for Wednesday night's game was uncertain.

The latest news was no doubt a boost to the morale of the Alabama squad, but the Crimson Tide really doesn't need it. Anyone who believes in the psychological effects of revenge will tell you the Tide can't possibly lose Wednesday night.

The revenge factor is strong for Alabama. Last year, at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, Notre Dame spoiled Alabama's perfect season with a 24-23 victory in one of the most exciting Sugar Bowl games.

Liverpool Favored
LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Bookmakers list third-placed Liverpool 9-4 favorites to win the English League soccer championship. William Hills make Everton, Liverpool's Merseyside rivals, second best at 13-2. Liverpool and Everton are one point behind Ipswich Town and Middlesbrough. Middlesbrough is priced at 7-1 and Ipswich 8-1.

Top Women Seeds Bow Connors, Newcombe Advance Toward Final

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Top men's seeds Jimmy Connors and John Newcombe reached the semifinals of the Australian Open Tennis championships here today but the top two women seeds were eliminated by 18-year-old opponents.

Connors, 23, the defending champion, beat Kim Warwick of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, and in all-Australian quarterfinal, Newcombe scraped through, 1-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 10-8 against Geoff Masters. At the same time, however, the title aspirations of Margaret Court and Russian Olga Morozova disappeared.

Court, of Australia, the top seed, was beaten, 6-4, 6-3, by Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, and Morozova, seeded second, went down, 6-2, 7-6 to Britain's Sue Barker.

The men's semi-final line-up is Connors against Dick Crealy of Australia, who beat compatriot John Alexander, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, today, and Newcombe against Tony Roche, who won his quarterfinal against Russian Alex Metreveli, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Connors, who admits to being a little superstitious, played today in a shirt given to him by Romania's Ilie Nastase. "I wore the shirt at the finals in Wimbledon and at Forest Hills," he said. The American won those finals.

Connors, who has won 36 out of a hundred matches this year, added: "If I can play like I did today, I will be satisfied."

Newcombe said after beating Masters: "In the fifth set I was happy with everything, and at once, I even started to laugh to myself."

Roche, who at one stage thought his progress towards the final would be hampered by a strained stomach muscle, said he was now fit.

Court, making her third comeback to big-time tennis, said she had found trouble concentrating during her match on an outside court because she could hear all the scores of the other games.

After the defeat of Morozova, there was consolation for the Soviet Union when N. S. P. Chumyeva gained the semifinals.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Buffalo	21	15	.581
Boston	18	18	.500
New York	19	15	.559
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Central Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Washington	18	18	.500
Cleveland	18	15	.545
Houston	18	15	.545
Atlanta	15	21	.417
New Orleans	3	30	.091
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
CC-Omaha	20	17	.541
Chicago	17	16	.515
Detroit	18	17	.514
Milwaukee	13	19	.406
Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Golden State	22	12	.647
Salt Lake	18	18	.500
Phoenix	15	18	.455
Portland	15	19	.438
Los Angeles	15	20	.429

Sunday's Games

Cleveland 110, Atlanta 103 (Chones 25, Smith 20, Snyder 20; Henderson 27, Drey 21).
Milwaukee 115, New York 99 (Dandridge 31, Abdul-Jabbar 27; Wings 10, Monroe 15).
Kansas City-Omaha 103, Portland 99 (Archibald 31, Walker 18; Wicks 23, Johnson 22).
Boston 121, Seattle 101 (Covens 28, Havlicek 19, Churny 19, Silas 12; Hayward 30, Gray 24, Brown 20).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games
Michigan 4, Chicago 3 (Serrano, Oute, Leback, Evi, Gaudin; Ouchoni, Minnesota 6, Cleveland 0 (Morrison 3, Tannahill, Connolly, Walton).
Houston 6, Winnipeg 3 (Taylor 2, Hughes, Mark Howe, Hall; Hull 2, Nilsson).
Edmonton 5, Indianapolis 4 (Gilmore 2, Clunie, Paterson, Jurek, Sheridan, Stinski, McDonald, Harbarth).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games
Kentucky 125, Memphis 114 (Cutmore 32, Avery 22; Owens 37, Carter 21).
Artis Gilmore grabs 37 rebounds. Deaver 124, San Antonio 103 (Bishop 30, Calvin 21; R. Jones 23, 21).
Muggie wins 19th straight at home, one short of tying record. San Diego 126, St. Louis 114 (Grant 28, Barnes 28, Williams 28).

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 2, Kansas City 1 (Gumbowl, Fairbrother; Noll, Rocke, Curt Bledley is New York goalie).
Philadelphia 6, Buffalo 2 (Leach, Kelly, Clement, Dupont, Dornhoefer; Gratias, Fairbrother).
New York Islanders 7, Washington 0 (Howatt 2, Stewart 2, Harris, Bourne, Roughton).
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3 (Jarrett, Hall, Mikita, Mulvey, Pappin; Lefley, Bailey).

IN ENGLISH: PARAMOUNT ELYSEES

PARAMOUNT ODEON

WANTED!

this man is dangerous he is looking for a head



in the new Sam Peckinpah Bring me the head of Alfredo Garcia

UNDER 15 NOT ALLOWED

Standard Artists

Football Bounced Right for Vikings' Triumph

By Kenneth Denlinger

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (UPI)—First impressions often are the most accurate, and the Minnesota Viking who yelped, "I way is good" almost immediately after his team won the national conference championship yesterday said it best. "The Vikings' 14-10 victory over the Rams generally defied analysis. There were two fumbles, two interceptions and assorted punts and holds in the first quarter. In all, the happening included

moments of excellence and minutes of ineptness, a touchdown pass on a pattern called "post banana" and the Rams making at least 17 mistakes and nearly winning.

"Strange," said Alan Page, defensive lineman for Minnesota. "I don't ever think I've seen a game where the ball bounced back and forth so many times. I think we outplayed 'em."

The Rams agreed. There was a bitter dressing room. Coach Chuck Knox bent over the weeping Isiah Robertson and said:

"I guarantee I didn't move," said Mack. "If he'd moved, I'd have felt it," said left tackle Charlie Coan.

"I thought they both moved," said Page, who the Rams thought was offside. They sorta twitched. I'm sure if I hadn't jumped they (the officials) would have let the play go."

On the interception that soon followed, Harris said the intended receiver, tight end Pat Curran, appeared open, that he saw Jackie Wallace, the Viking who tipped the ball to teammate Wally Hilgenberg, but that "I didn't think he could get to the ball."

"Then the Vikings moved 80 yards in the opposite direction for the touchdown that lifted their lead to 14-3 early in the fourth quarter. On third and four from the Rams 15, Fred Dryer sacked quarterback Fran Tarkenton, but was called offside, giving the Vikings first and goal at the seven.

"I was going on his (Tarkenton's) move," said Dryer. "It looked like the white hats (officials) were looking at us and not at the purple," said the other end, Jack Youngblood.



us' Tony Plummer, standing, consoles teammate 1 Simpson after Los Angeles lost to Minnesota.

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